

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1932

NO. 7

▽
WHOSE
Country
IS IT?
△



Depression or No Depression

"You know, Betty, Jim says we are too little yet to know anything about educations. But here we are, growing up fast, and we must **DO** something about it.

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We Must Have Our Education

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"I think we better sit out where the insurance man will see us, and then maybe he'll talk to the folks and tell them about sending us to college."

* * *

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Washington, D. C.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Magazine Chat

In February we devoted a whole number to "Need for Public Works." A copy of this number went to the library of the Seattle Labor College. In the course of its reading-room career it fell into the hands of a leading engineer of that city. He borrowed this number and lent it to many of his professional friends, seeking to build up sentiment for a public works program for the city of Seattle.

This engineer wrote the International Office for other copies of this particular number, and we prevailed upon him to allow us to quote from his enlightening letter on the handling of unemployment in Seattle. These letters appeared in subsequent numbers of the Journal, and soon after we heard from a leading citizen of Savannah, Ga., making inquiries about the Seattle plan. It is significant that this leading citizen of Savannah deplored the fact that Savannah was not a strong union town.

We relate these interesting facts in order to show the growing influence of our magazine. This is public service beyond the mere immediate union service but it is service that advances the cause of labor no less.

The latest addition to the circle of labor publications in America is The Air Line Pilot, published by the Air Line Pilots Association International of Chicago. This is an enterprising, readable and aggressive publication which brings a new note and new color. We welcome it.

A report of the activities of the New York State Electrical Workers Association to the annual conference of that state reveals aggressive, vigorous, varied and successful achievements of that group. New York has one of the most successful state electrical workers associations in the nation.

Our June number continues to be in constant demand all over the country.

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Louisiana's New State Capitol Strikes Modern Note. Half Million Feet of Wire Were Used in Light, Power and Communication Systems. For Local Union's Relation to This Fine Job See Page 368.





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No. 7

Does Labor Face a Permanent Depression?

WE are entering the fourth year of the depression. Though the stock market crash did not register the collapse of pseudo-prosperity until October, the barometer showed a falling production rate in the spring of 1929. Even after the stock crash occurred few people thought that the depression could last more than three years. The trough of every preceding slump had not exceeded 14 months. It appears that the United States is still in the valley of darkness and that the trough of this depression may run into the fourth or even the fifth year.

Labor has a right to ask the question, Has the impaired standard of living which has cut deeply into the living conditions of about 50 per cent of the American people, the chance of becoming a settled status in capitalistic America? Before the crash—in the decade following the war—every critic of the established order was answered by the claim that United States citizens got more of this world's goods than the citizen of any other state. That claim appears to be shattered. Then, too, there is now evidence that propagandists for the established order are talking about extravagance, wasteful living, the beauty of thrift and sobriety; some even go so far as to speak about the need of equalizing the standards of living by bringing the American standard to the level of Europe, or even Asia.

It is therefore good sense to examine anew the sources of control in this country and to ask, Whose country is it?

It has become increasingly clear to watchful and thoughtful men that the sources of control rest in the international banking group. This is not the mere fanciful opinion of rebels against any such control. It is being generally accepted as a fact by conservative economists. Gustav Cassel, speaking at Oxford University, England, asserts that the responsibility for the extraordinary fall of prices in the last two and one-half years, and for the present crisis produced by this plunge downward of prices, should be borne by the central banking systems of the world:

"We are now beginning to see that it is possible, under the rule of the gold standard, for a deliberate co-operation between the leading central banks to exercise a certain control on the value of gold, and that in this way a certain stabilization of the general level of commodity prices in terms of gold may be

The question now arises—whether the lowered standard of living is being forced upon the masses of American people under the guise of necessity. To date the underlying population has won nothing out of the crisis.

secured. If then such a co-operation is not attained, if some important central banks follow a policy which must lead, say, to a violent increase in the value of gold, the behavior of such banks must be regarded as the cause of this movement, and the banks have to carry the whole responsibility for the consequences."

If one can look behind the rather cold and formal expression of the economist, he will find severe criticism lurking in this statement. But this is not all. The "Journal of Commerce," a Wall Street publication, has recently offered its own rather stern appraisal of the banking system in the United States:

"The fact of the matter is that the American system of banking, however vital its contribution to the upbuilding of this country, has not worked well during the past 10 years. The facts speak too loudly to permit of contradiction. A banking system which permits the type of credit expansion that took place during the boom to run virtually unchecked, and then suffers the suspension of almost 5,000 separate institutions on the rebound, is obviously not altogether adapted to American conditions as they exist today. Opinions may differ very widely as to what ought to be done about it, but the desirability of doing something should be readily evident. To refuse to look abroad and see why bank failures have not similarly affected countries like Great Britain, Canada, and certain other countries is to display a provincialism incompatible with the responsibility that attaches to the leaders of banking in this country."

Responsibility for the depression appears to be justly laid to the malfeasance of the international bankers. The continuance of the depression also seems justly laid to their door. All contingent policies, such as wage cutting, attacks on union organizations, the would-be saddling of the sales tax upon the Amer-

ican people, restraint of credit for legitimate production, are part of the picture.

To date the only section of the population that has been rewarded for its accomplishments—or no accomplishment—has been the banking group. This is seen in the placing of maximum credit—many billions of dollars—to the use of bankers; first, the National Credit Corporation, then the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then the use of the Federal Reserve System to expand credit.

Strange it may seem therefore that this rewarded group of failures should be hailed as the saviours of the situation. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, after a secret conference attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, appointed a group of 12 men to expand credit. Quite facetiously the press has taken up this super-cabinet, this soviet, and dubbed it the "12 apostles." What is interesting to this discussion is that these 12 men are said to represent probably 50 billions of dollars.

Let us scan their financial holdings:

Owen D. Young—10 directorships, including Radio Corporation, General Motors, American and Foreign Power, and two German affiliates of General Electric.

Mortimer N. Buckner—16 directorships, including the New York Life Insurance Company, two railroads, and three power companies.

Floyd L. Carlisle—46 directorships, including the National City Bank, five other banks and 20 power companies, among them United Corporation, Consolidated Gas and Niagara Hudson Power.

Walter S. Gifford—27 directorships, including the First National Bank, U. S. Steel and a score of telephone companies.

Charles E. Mitchell—26 directorships, including five banks, Anaconda Copper, Postal Telegraph, and 12 companies with far-flung imperialist interests, such as International Telephone and Telegraph, International Banking Corporation, American I. G. Chemical Corporation, and the Bank of Haiti.

William C. Potter—27 directorships, including the Mutual Life Insurance Co., Bethlehem Steel, four power companies, including Electric Bond and Share, four railroads and four international concerns with imperialist interests, including American Congo Corporation.

Jackson E. Reynolds—12 director-

ships, including Southern Pacific Railway, Montgomery Ward, Tidewater Associated Oil and two coal companies.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.—seven directorships, including Chase National Bank, E. I. duPont de Nemours and the Pullman Company.

A. A. Tilney—16 directorships, including International Paper, American and Foreign Power, and eight power companies.

Albert H. Wiggin—43 directorships, including five banks, American International Corporation, Westinghouse Electric, American Locomotive, American Sugar Refining, Armour and Company, American Woollen, Metropolitan Life Insurance, International Agricultural Corporation and Montreal Locomotive.

Walter C. Teagle—president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has only two directorships and Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, has none.

Quite rightly the labor press has spoken of the financial hierarchy as a financial dictatorship. And this leads us back to our question—Whose country is it?

The war brought a certain amount of enforced co-operation between economic groups. The war could not have been won without this co-operation. For the first time labor unions were recognized by the national government as important cogs in the machinery of production. The farmers had their place. Management took on a new force and dignity. The small business man felt he had a share in the co-operative life of the nation. It is true that the dollar-a-year man profited more than he appeared to do on the surface, but, on the whole, the war regime was a new co-operative regime, a regime that might be called an example of planned economy. The war ended. Then came the night.

Almost instantly the banking soviet, clothed in new powerful methods, understandings, and influences, turned upon the other economic groups and began to strip them of their new-won prerogatives. The first group attacked were the farmers. We have recounted the story of the deflation of the farmers in this JOURNAL before. It is a dastardly record—but it is a record still in the making. The farmers' depression began in 1921. It is continuing. Liquidation goes forward. Millions of failures strew the scene. Homes have been shattered. Whole farm families have been forced off the land to migrate to cities where none of them have been trained to meet industrial life. The process still in the making has brought about a condition in which the small farmer practically cannot exist. Corporate farming and large scale farming are the results. This is the consummation toward which the farm deflation is driving. It has been asserted by farm economists in Washington that room must be made for 2,000,000 of the farm population in other branches of activity. These economists see the temporary return to the land due to the present depression as very brief. They expect the deflation to continue to

drive men off the farm and to put corporations on the farms with a tenantry equivalent to small wage earners subsidiary to this corporation operation.

If labor may judge the present depression, with its present attack upon labor standards everywhere, upon conditions and wages, the present depression is only beginning, which — if it continues unbroken—will reduce proud American labor to a condition of involuntary servitude. We know that the wage cutting campaign in America was started by international bankers. Albert Wiggin, one of the 12 apostles, took the lead in this campaign. It has not ceased. This same group of international bankers has continuously opposed any kind of federal aid to the underlying population. It has opposed a public works program. It has opposed the establishment of a prevailing rate of wage. If the banking group is successful in defeating the establishment of a prevailing rate of wage, we may expect to see 30 cents an hour the scale for skilled labor on government jobs.

If the well-planned and well-executed campaign of the international bankers remains unbroken, we may expect to see only two groups favored by the resultant set-up. These groups will be the bankers themselves and the largest corporations.

There is no evidence that this banking group has come to any social approach to a number of factors that enter into this depression. These are the relationship of gold to the falling price level all over the world; the relationship of machine production to wide-spread displacement of man power in industry; the unequal distribution of wealth; the falling purchasing power of the masses; the checking of depressions through managed devices; substitution of planning for private initiative, cutthroat competition, and jungle ethics in business itself.

Until this banking group frankly faces these factors with some social solution, we may expect to see the depression continue in all its force with its fury being wreaked upon the underlying population.

It is likely that labor will see that the whole answer to depression hardship and threatened starvation is organization, and more organization. It is a fact that the labor movement arrived out of business depressions. Recurring cycles of unemployment induced working people to depend upon themselves for aid, and the union was a result. If the margin of income in America—despite the tremendous equipment for production—is going to be less and less, we may expect to see the lines of rivalry between economic groups drawn more closely, and this will mean severer and severer struggles. Wage earners should cleave fast to their organizations, seeking to close up every gap in their defense and prepare to move forward as they face the hardships of the continuing economic stringency.

A new reminder of the permanent depression in the farm industry was given the country in June when Con-

gressman Fulmer introduced a new bill, whose purpose was avowedly to redress the unbalance between the farm and other industries. The bill is entitled "To amend the Agricultural Marketing Act so as to secure to farmers a price for their commodities equal, as nearly as possible, to the cost of production, and to enable the producers of agricultural commodities produced in excess of domestic requirements to benefit from tariff protection on that part of their production consumed within the United States."

The bill is frankly a bill based upon a subsidy for the farmers of America. The idea is to collect enough in tax from the manufacturing end of the farm business to pay back to the farmers the difference between the tariff on farm products and foreign prices. It is stated thus:

"It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that where any agricultural commodity is selling below cost of production on account of the inability of producers to benefit from tariff protection on such commodity by reason of an exportable surplus of such commodity, action should be taken as provided in sections 17 to 21, inclusive of this Act, to make the tariff effective as to that part of the production which is manufactured, processed, or distributed for consumption within the United States."

The adjustment charge is described thus:

"The adjustment shall be paid by the manufacturer, processor, or distributor, at the stage of manufacture, processing, or distribution at which it can be most conveniently collected, in the judgment of the board, in fairness to the manufacturer, processor, or distributor. Such charge shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of the Federal Farm Board revolving fund, domestic allotment account. The moneys in such account are hereby appropriated for the purposes of sections 17 to 21, inclusive, of this Act."

Other features of the bill refer to the control of production thus:

SEC. 20. (a) The board is authorized and directed, at any time when an adjustment charge is in effect as to any commodity, and after individual allotments have been made in respect of such commodity, to enter into an annual contract with each producer of such commodity who so desires, providing that during the marketing year for which such contract is made—

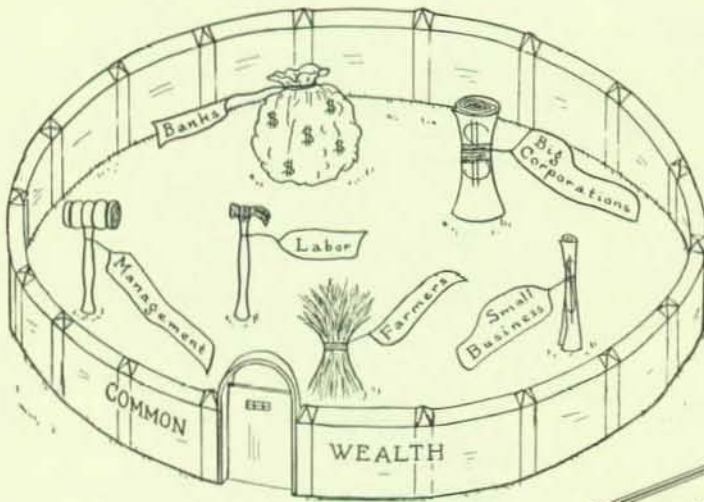
"(1) Such producer will not increase his acreage planted to such commodity;

"(2) He will reduce such acreage of crop by such percentage as the board may specify, not exceeding 20 per centum of that on which his allotment was based. * * *

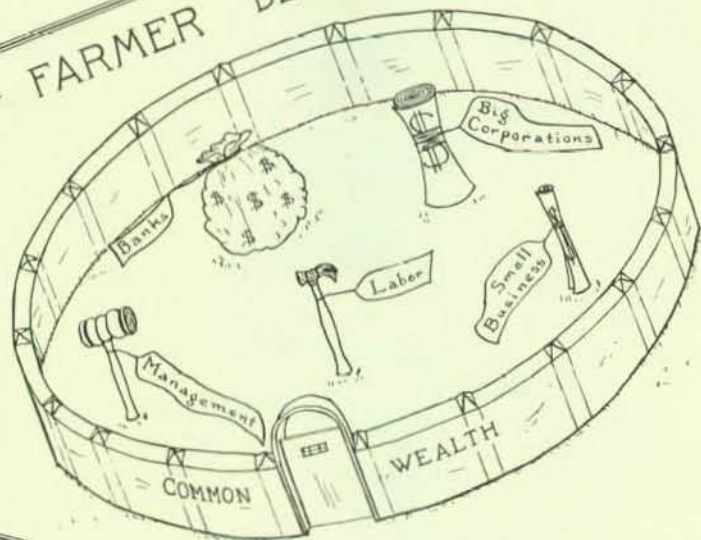
"(b) Any producer who violates any such agreement shall lose his right to tariff benefits under his contract; and each such contract shall so provide."

GROWING DISINHERITED GROUPS

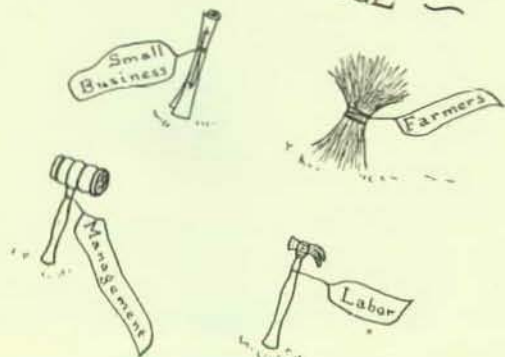
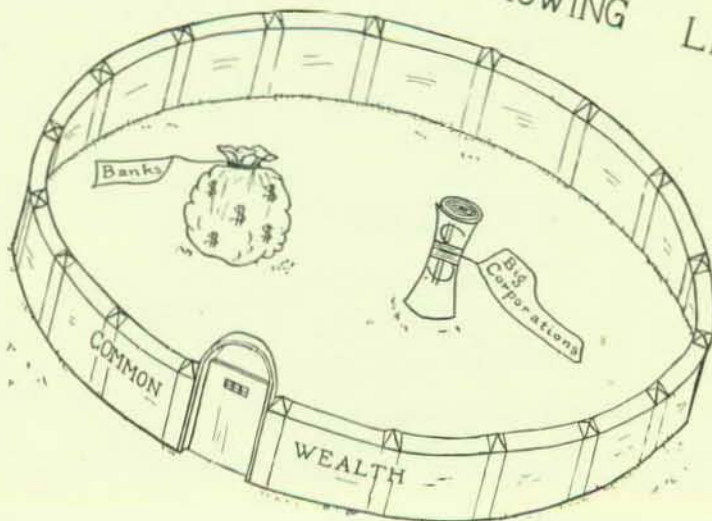
~ 1918 — CO-OPERATION FORCED BY WAR ~



~ 1921 — FARMER DEFLATION ~



~ 1929-1932 — NARROWING LINES OF PRIVILEGE ~



STOOL PIGEONS

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

"AS a class they are the biggest lot of black-mailing thieves that ever went unwhipped," said Wm. J. Burns. But it's not new. The expose in New York is not new. The methods are not new. Year after year the labor press has been filled with such exposures.

The question is: How are unions and their officials to protect themselves against these renegades? Is there no way? Must we forever be the victims of the lies and stories they spread? Will they always be able to divide and destroy unions, destroy reputations, lead men around by their noses, spread hate and raise hell in general?

Again and again government investigators, commissions, and others, have shown these "operatives" and "contact men" are so thick in some unions they report on each other—steal each other's reports and files—draw pay from rival spy agencies—elect certain officers—spread all sorts of fake stories—always playing a game of cross and double cross. Over and over these facts have been proved with carloads of evidence.

But after all these years, after all the exposures, the stool pigeon business goes merrily on. It's a huge affair, employing thousands of people, with thousands of local agencies—at an estimated cost, nine years ago, of \$65,000,000 yearly.

One authority, Frank Palmer, said:

"The whole story is so astounding that I found it difficult to believe. But

I have the proof * * The story is too big to tell all at once. * * This infamous system extends into every field of industry and is of huge proportions. It is one of the main reasons why labor organization has not proceeded more rapidly in this country. It (the story) is given to the workers with the hope that it will be a weapon in their hands for a better day."

It is amazing how some employers still "fall for" the cheap dime-novel, crude deceptions of these sneaking reprobates. And fools that some employers are, they don't know that "the man who betrays others for you, will betray you."

Sherman Rogers, an industrial writer, when speaking to the Chicago Association of Commerce said:

"If you have got to go and hire a born liar to tell you about your men, well, you ought to go out of business. Any man that will go down and double-cross a man that he breaks bread with is just a low enough snake to come into the office and double-cross you, and he always does just that."

Roger Babson, adviser of employers, in a special bulletin once said:

"Immense sums are being paid them by our employers. This is a serious blunder. * * It stirs up trouble where none exists. It is the most potent breeder of radicalism that we have. These spy agencies set out to find rotteness, and if they do not actually find it, some fake it or make it."

Sydney Howard, author of "The Labor Spy," says:

"The labor spy occupies a position of immense strength because there is absolutely no power on earth which can hold him to the truth. * * He becomes a politician, is elected to office, offers bribes, sways policy, compromises, blackmails and betrays. From the floor, he heckles speakers, asks embarrassing questions, advocates violence. * *"

But employers are human. They have fears, hates, prejudices. Some despise labor officials. Some live in terror of unions. Some are money mad, cowardly, desperate. Some will stoop to anything. Spy agencies play upon all this. Under all sorts of fake names, they operate, advertise and seek business. Prospective "clients" are visited. Letters are sent. Ads are run. Booklets are published. The big Sherman Agency advertised in its book that:

"It is comparatively easy to start dissatisfaction among leaders, which increases to the extent that every union meeting results in a fight. These occasions allow our secret operatives to illustrate that the leaders are out for personal gain."

During the steel strike, the Sherman Agency issued these instructions to its agents:

"We want to stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly can. * * Call up every question you can in reference to hatred between nationalities."

On another occasion its "operatives" were instructed:

"Stir up some report on the Western Electric Company (Chicago). Appear before committees and locals and say that conditions are rotten. Supply the workers with literature. Get dissatisfaction started."

The Foster Service, New York City, wrote this kind of business-getting letters to employers:

"We carry on an intrigue which results in dissatisfaction, disagreements, resignations of officers and general decrease in membership in the unions."

"The Corporation Auxiliary Company," Chicago, writes:

"In many cases we have seen to it that local charters have been returned and a number of unions disbanded."

The Sherman Agency "in a single year paid an income tax of \$258,000." Mr. Coach, head of a big Cleveland Agency, once boasted: "There is far more money in industrial spying than there ever was in crime." Mr. Coach once bought the Columbus Labor News and edited it to encourage a strike which he was paid by the street car company to prevent, and to break.

The national attack upon the electrical workers organization and its officials is not new. The methods are not new. Printer's ink has flown freely. Thousands of circular letters have been sent out of New York. Many newspaper stories have appeared. "The National Electrical Review" appeared on the scene. Each issue blazed with cowardly attacks upon us. Big bundles were shipped throughout the country from St. Louis.

"The National Electrical Review" for April said:

"They (union members) have decided to form their own union in each town and city (page 7). * * The National Electrical Review is now completing plans for a national gathering to be held in the near future. * * A tour

of the country is contemplated prior to the national gathering so that the editor of this publication and his able assistants may better familiarize themselves with the conditions in the various parts of the country (page 17). * * These boys are planning a convention in a short time, to be held in the East, and other locals will be admitted to this newly formed organization (page 20)."

But the editor of "The National Electrical Review"—J. J. O'Mara—is forced to postpone his tour. He just started serving a 10 months' jail sentence for issuing bad checks. He was also convicted of criminal libel.

In spite of bitter depression, stool pigeons and anti-union leagues, investigations, court actions, and the huge sums spent—in spite of all, here is the extent of the fake "Brotherhood":

1. A fake union in Erie, Pa., with eight members—all expelled from our local union for violating its laws.

2. A fake union in Pittsburgh, Pa., with 12 members—all expelled from our local union for violating its laws.

3. A fake union in St. Louis (now blown up) with 15 members—all expelled from our local union for violating its laws.

This organization stands up under terrific attack. Don't worry about the outcome. We have structure, laws and policies that have stood the test of fire. Our members' endurance, loyalty, ability to stand suffering—all amaze our enemies.

But back to the stool pigeons. Perhaps we will have them as long as we have the "open shop" and the anti-union league. Perhaps one cannot live without the other. But we cannot have peace in industry as long as these blood-sucking thieves remain. They are cancers in our unions. Perhaps all we can do is to fight them at every chance. But we should not stop until we have state and federal legislation to drive out the stool pigeon for all time.

H. H. Roach

Make Officialdom "See" Unemployment

AT last unemployment has been dramatized for official Washington.

After efforts of three years on the part of labor to make Washington understand that the depression is sweeping away the very vitality of great sections of the population, it was left for World War veterans to disturb the complacent minds and consciences of executives and Congressmen.

A quiet consideration of the 8,000 or more bonus marchers in the capital city brings home the fact that their presence in Washington is an economic, not a sentimental, phenomenon. To many people these are World War veterans asking for the bonus. In reality, they are out-of-work men, weary, bewildered, impatient, irritated, angry, and petitioning for redress of grievances. This is the real meaning of the assembly of ex-soldiers in the capital city.

Those who visited the camp of the veterans in a dump heap near the Anacostia River saw pitiable efforts of out-of-work men to combat hostile circumstances. Store boxes were used to improvise dwellings; tin roofing taken from nearby dump heaps was placed on these fragile sides, and some of the veterans resorted to pasteboard boxes to keep off the weather, the rain, and the night air. Many union men were found in the camp. They decried radical methods of accomplishing their aims, but they avowed out of this bonus march to Washington there would come a rank and file political organization of veterans to be known as the American Federation of Veterans. This organization would not rest, they said, until every Congressman who voted against the bonus would be retired from office.

Washington is still buzzing about the night parade of the 8,000 veterans. It was a parade such as has never before been seen on Pennsylvania Avenue. Whether intended or not, there was good showmanship displayed. The long file of men in military order recalled at every step the drilled precision of 1918, yet stooped at times and battered and ragged and grim, and sad, they struck awe in the hearts of 100,000 spectators. Here was a procession like unto no other—few flags, a single flurry of military music, and then many banners—banners bearing bitter, searing words:

1918, CHEERS—1932, JEERS.

BREAD AND BUTTER WILL BALANCE THE BUDGET!

MILLIONS FOR WAR, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR HUNGRY VETERANS!

Many men marched in overalls. The khaki army had turned into a workers' parade. Here and there a remnant of a uniform—most of them hatless—all silent—save for the putt-putt of marching feet. Now and then, a child appeared upon its father's shoulders. Tragic despair was written too plainly on many faces.

All this against a serene June night

Undramatic entrance and dramatic parade of war veterans bring home at last to official Washington the ravages of unemployment.

beneath a sky made white by electrical radiance and a new moon.

There is little doubt that official Washington has been greatly disturbed by the presence of the unemployed war veterans. Here was a phenomenon not easily coped with. It was not easy to say that these men were professional disturbers. It was not easy to say these men had been paid to come to Washington by bankrupt merchants in the west. There was something eloquent, spontaneous, and novel about the way they found their way to Washington and the stubbornness with which they defended their position. At first the police department was inclined to be challenging, but later it showed what everyone called good sense and excellent judgment in handling these men.

Now about the bonus measure.

The appearance of the ex-soldiers in Washington is evidence of a sharp difference of opinion between these men and the officials of the American Legion. The American Legion convention last September voted, by a vote of 902 to 507, to go on record against immediate redemption of the bonus certificates. "Plain Talk," a magazine that is published in Washington and which has the endorsement of some of the posts of the American Legion, has carried on a vigorous battle for the bonus. It has severely criticized National Commander Henry L. Stevens for his opposition to

redemption. It outlines the opposition to redemption as follows:

"There seems to be only three classes of people in the United States opposed to payment of the adjusted compensation certificates. They are:

"1. Multi-millionaires with swollen incomes who fear that somehow they have to pay more surtax and take less of their money to the other world with them.

"2. Newspaper publishers who have, or believe they have, large advertising subsidies or appropriations from the above class.

"3. International bankers who have had so many special privileges during the past decade that they feel they own the bodies and souls of the less fortunate American people."

Redemption of the certificates, which are guaranteed for redemption by 1945, no doubt would entail a new loan of the government of about \$2,390,000,000. The granting of this request would again open up the question of balancing the federal budget and the question of taxation.

Advocates of immediate redemption take the view that it will bring relief at once to about 3,000,000 penniless or partly destitute veterans. They go further, and maintain that it will fit into a policy of wise inflation, get a huge sum of money into circulation, and discharge a debt to the ex-soldiers at the same time.

It is an instinct with me personally to attack every idea which has been full grown for ten years, especially if it claims to be the foundation of all human society. I am prepared to back human society against any idea, positive or negative, that can be brought into the field against it.—George Bernard Shaw.



Camp of the Bonus Marchers on the Anacostia River.

Labor Lawyer's New Book on Taxation

JACKSON H. RALSTON has lived a colorful life. In the early days he knew what the inside of jails looked like when he was testing the right of free speech and assembly in certain eastern towns, and he knew how cold certain judges' eyes can look when they have before them cases involving labor unions.

He was counsel for the American Federation of Labor in some of the greatest cases in the history of the movement, namely the Buck's Stove and Range Company case, involving one of the first misuses of the injunction which also threatened for a time the freedom of Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell. The famous legal trio involved were Judge Alton B. Parker, Mr. Ralston, and Frank L. Mulholland. Gompers called them "excellent and faithful counsel." He adds, "They defended us with great ability."

Ralston handled other cases for the American Federation of Labor in that stormy, formative period of development.

To many citizens of the United States he is known as a very good and lucid exponent of the single tax. Everybody just now is thinking and talking about taxes. The campaign of the American privileged interests to saddle a sales tax upon the citizens has forced many people to think as they have never thought before about the whole question of taxation. The heart of the question of taxation turns upon two issues:

Who shall pay the taxes?

and

Can such taxes be shifted?

The fact is the U. S. Congress turned down the sales tax as one devoid of principle inasmuch as it violated both of the fundamental tenets of taxation—namely, that those most capable of paying taxes do not pay a just tax, and that the sales tax can be easily shifted to the ultimate consumer.

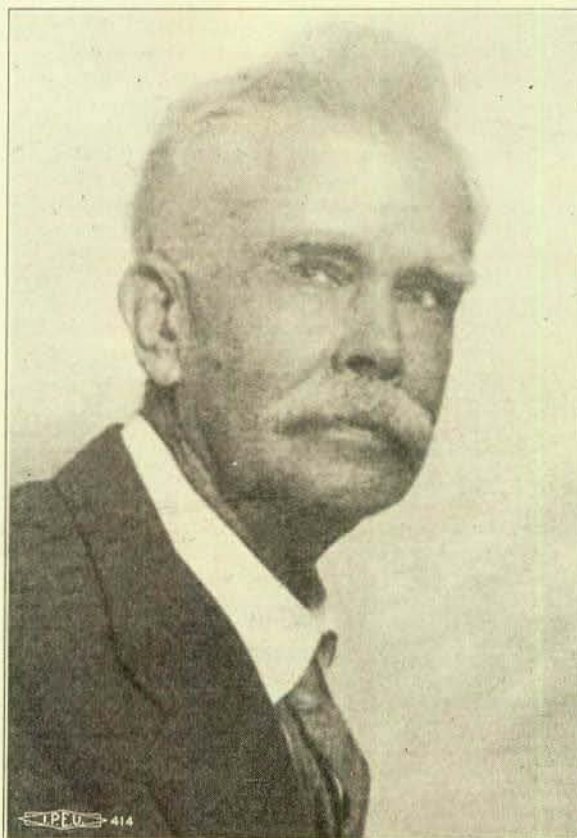
The single tax philosophy, to which Mr. Ralston gives his whole-souled devotion and to which he places his unusual talents, does not violate the two great tenets of taxation. Its central doctrine is that unearned incomes shall be most heavily taxed. No one doubts but that such taxes levied against the accrued value of land can not be shifted to other sections of the population than the landlord in question.

No Panacea

However, it must be admitted that in this period in which taxation is being given new scrutiny, the single tax

Jackson H. Ralston asks citizens to approach anew a fundamental question from the philosophic point of view.

philosophy has not gained many new adherents. Certain people believe that it will not accomplish the purpose of leveling down great fortunes and equalizing wealth as its exponents imply. But



JACKSON H. RALSTON

it is the view of this writer that the strength of the single taxer—to employ a paradox—is not in his tax theory at all, but in the intelligence, passion, and social vision with which he approaches the tax problem. There is truly a religious fervor, and a religious dignity about the single taxer. Single taxers are invariably good citizens. We believe this is due to the fact that their civic philosophy is derived from a religious premise, namely that God has made the land and no man, or group of men, has the right to pre-empt it for their selfish uses.

There is always a warmth of approach to state and civic problems in the single taxer's position. We believe it is this humanistic feeling which has made the doctrine of Henry George so persistent and so influential. It has fed the brains

of many prominent men. It is significant that it reached across to England, giving rise to the Fabian Society, whose research efforts had a lot to do with the founding of the labor party in Great Britain. Bernard Shaw, world's leading wit, acknowledges the sway of that view over his mind and imagination.

In Mr. Ralston's new book entitled "What Is Wrong With Taxation?" the reader is at once inducted into this humanistic conception of the state. We quote:

"The prime purpose of this book is to deal with the subject of taxation. Examine critically the Standard Dictionary definition: 'A tax is a compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property or business for the support of government.' Here we have a bold and brutal statement. Government should be but a co-operative institution developed for the better doing by all of that for which by reason of their weakness individuals separately have not the power to do for themselves. This we believe to be the only true foundation for its existence. Under the dictionary definition government becomes a mechanical state, with no thought for the well-being of its citizens, taking property from persons, or business, without any care for consequences or recognizing any duty to render an equivalent for that which it takes.

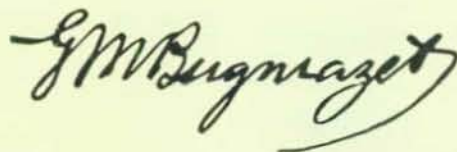
"And yet from the standpoint of history and also viewing the larger part of the conditions of today, the definition is correct. From long before the time when the Roman decree went forth that all the world should be taxed, down through the Middle Ages when robber barons dictated to cities the terms of their ransom to the present day when payment is made not for benefits but to meet demands arbitrary in character, the definition states the fact.

"We propose to discuss the purpose and meaning of the word 'taxation' and take from it all its odious implications. As we shall present these the word will no longer connote a 'compulsory contribution', and taxes will not be levied for 'the support of government' as a thing alien to its citizens. We would have government made for the first time a grand experiment in real co-operation, the amounts paid to it an exact return for benefits experienced by the individual under its protection, and returned again to the individual according to the privileges he enjoys."

His loyalty to labor as manifested by the major portion of his life, is again revealed by this little book in a note on the contents page: "Printed by a member of the International Typographical Union."

LOCAL UNIONS, TAKE NOTICE

Let all members and officers of our local unions be on the look-out for one George E. Anderson, approximately 5 feet 10 inches tall, slim of build, dark complexioned, black hair and blue eyes. He speaks with a marked New England accent. It is his custom to boast at all times of being a great friend to union labor. If he shows up in your locality, be on your guard. Notify the International Office whom he meets and talks with, the length of time he is in your city, and wire us immediately of his being in your community so that we can take proper precautions to protect your interest.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "G. M. Bugniet". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

International Secretary

Public Works Included in Relief Bill

ADVOCATES of public works as a form of unemployment relief have won a victory. The Senate of the United States has passed the Wagner bill—the most comprehensive bill ever enacted in the United States—which not only includes generous provision for construction, but makes provision for the levelling of slums through federal aid. The House of Representatives had previously passed the Garner bill. The Wagner bill calls for \$2,300,000,000 for appropriation and the Garner bill for \$2,290,000,000 for appropriation.

The feature of the Wagner bill, which is considered most advanced, is the one providing for loans for housing. The reconciliation of the Wagner and Garner bills as yet remains the work of Congress. The public works measure is to be subdivided as follows:

Division of Sum

Federal highways, \$120,000,000.
Forest and park roads, \$16,000,000.
River and harbor projects, \$30,000,000.
Flood control, \$15,500,000.
Boulder Dam, \$10,000,000.
Air navigation, \$500,000.
Lighthouse service and navigation, \$3,810,000.
Coast and geodetic survey, \$1,250,000.
Navy Department yards and docks, \$10,000,000.
Public buildings, \$100,000,000.
Army housing, \$15,335,000.

Mr. Clarence S. Stein, of the American Institute of Architects, has issued a statement on the value of the government conducting a campaign against bad housing in the United States. He says:

"We have overproduced in many lines, but not in the matter of decent homes for the majority of our people. Vast sums have been spent in building dwellings in the past ten years, but what most people do not realize is that this money has practically all been expended for housing the upper third of the population, not for wage-earners.

"Two-thirds of our people still live in leftovers of another age, homes far below the American standard of sanitation, air and light. Vacancy signs on apartment houses today do not indicate an over-supply of apartments; they indicate rents that are too high for the average man.

"If the work of housing these families was organized as a large-scale industry, it immediately would stimulate other industries. Now is the proper time to do away with cancerous slums at low cost.

"In spite of the unprecedented progress in all other great industries, the standard of house construction during the past ten years was lower than before the war. Compared with earlier periods, the construction was slovenly, the work in large measure of untrained or irresponsible jerry-builders.

Long agitation for combating unemployment with national constructive program culminates in passage of Wagner bill. Final legislation still held up.

Speculation Rife

"The low quality and in part the cost were due to the fact that the building industry has been organized on a retail basis. Mass production we have had in and near our large cities, but even there the antiquated method of the days when houses were built one by one for individual owners persisted.

"There have been two basic causes for our housing failures. One was that housing has been carried on as speculation rather than investment and the other that housing has been looked upon as a private affair rather than a public function. The builders' money was spent largely on the outward appearance.

"Because housing has been looked upon largely as a speculative business rather than a sound investment, financing has been expensive. The actual annual costs for the use of money are generally in excess of 9 per cent. If the rate of financing were cut one-third, to 6 per cent, rents could be reduced about one-fifth."

WORKERS ARE CREATIVE FORCE IN INDUSTRY, INVENTIONS SHOW

By FRED F. BROPHY, L. U. No. 134

Seven million or is it 12 million unemployed? A lamentable situation. Yet there are one million school children (maximum age 17) employed at present. Ridiculous. The situation not the statement.

And our well-known economists and financial advisers lead us to believe that such occurrences are periodic or cyclical.

Such beliefs are untrue, as I shall endeavor to show you.

The control of this country lies in the hands of about 75 men, so-called leaders, interconnected either financially or by marriage.

Two so-called leaders control a well known oil concern (monopoly in fact) also two drinking water concerns, paint factories, a large drug corporation, a large western milk concern and numerous food and clothing establishments in the east. Another S. C. L. is a fanatical dry and recently donated \$30,000,000 for a university provided the university school board provided the site he stipulated which at the time and still is at present one of the largest wineries in France.

Another S. C. L., the power behind many thrones, when asked of his views concerning the depression remarked that he knew of no such depression.

Excuse me a moment please as I deviate. When large donations are made by S. C. L., to whom are they made? Answer: To colleges and research laboratories. Why? There are generally three reasons, namely:

1. Perpetuation (of wealth and class)
2. Fanaticism (self-explanatory)
3. Good intentions.

These three reasons are named in order of greatest frequency. Universities have three functions, namely

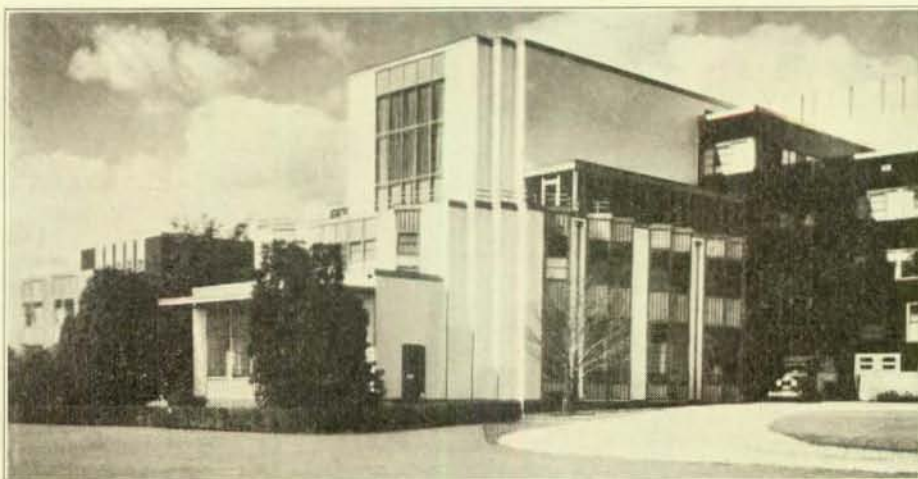
1. Dissemination
2. Propaganda
3. Research (technical) (statistical)

Two and three are supplementary to one. Two and three are of the greatest importance to these 75 S. C. L. They benefit in the following ways: The fortunes of these 75 S. C. L. are founded on three, that is, technical research and creative ability. The fortunes are maintained and added to by two.

Why is it that in 99 per cent of all factories, shops and organizations, when you start to work you are handed \$1 and a printed form stating that in receipt of \$1 you turn over to employer any creation, invention or innovation which you may conceive during your term of employment or for a period of six months thereafter?

Because progress and creative ability are synonymous. Progress in this world is measured by new inventions, creations and innovations (meaning money and added

(Continued on page 373)



East View of Administration Building of a Century of Progress Exposition, Showing Central Element of the Structure. This Photograph Was Taken From the Lagoon Side and Shows Some of the Landscaping and Decoration Which Contribute so Effectively to Its Architectural Scheme.

"Fortune" Replies to Journal Editorial

IN the June ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL we published the following editorial:

EDITORIAL

'Fortune' wants us to believe that it is the peacock of the magazines. Fine plumage it has, it is true—colored plates, grandiose covers and proud trimmings; it sells for a dollar a number, and it is the avowed spokesman of big business—'big' spelled B-I-G—of the bankers, and the banker-controlled corporations.

"'Fortune,' too, has its own smart air, and its own sumptuous gentility. It looks very much like a terra cotta bank building in the midst of the drab store fronts on Main Street. It is making money.

"Recently it has been running a series of articles on housing. One of these, 'The Wages of Labor,' does not discuss wages. It is a cheap, crude, unscrupulous attempt to fasten the stigma of racketeering upon the building trades unions. Its method is the method of all facile, unscrupulous propagandists—of misplaced emphasis—of playing up the exception for the rule—of throwing the unusual in relief, and repressing the ordinary. It is not beneath the peacock of magazines to put cutlines under photographs, which do not have anything to do with the photograph.

"Here are some of the facts about building trades unions which 'Fortune' did not even mention:

"Increased efficiency and output per man in all trades.

"Establishment of classes and schools for the improvement of craftsmanship.

"Maintenance of high standards of workmanship.

"Lessening of strikes, and a growing endeavor to improve national industrial relations.

"Steady increase in hazards on the job.

"Shrinkage of jobs due to mechanized devices.

"Stabilization of employment, guaranteeing a steady stream of skilled workers.

"A wage scale which does not keep pace with increased productivity.

"Preservation of workmanly qualities, and standards which make possible the great buildings which adorn 'Fortune's' pages.

"Of course, 'Fortune' is not interested in the social side of unions. It was out to do a 'loaded' job, tuned to the open-shop drive against wages and conditions.

"No, 'Fortune' is not the peacock of the magazines, but the vulture—a gilded vulture, to be sure, but predatory no less."

We have received the following letter from "Fortune":

"FORTUNE'S" REPLY

"In an editorial under the title 'Gilded Vulture' you refer to a series

Business magazine believes that we treated it unfairly. We quote the editorial, FORTUNE'S letter, and our reply.

of articles on 'Housing' which have been appearing in 'Fortune' Magazine. The tone of your editorial is, of course, your own affair, but certain statements contained therein should be rectified in the interest of accuracy. You say that one of these articles, 'The Wages of Labor' does not discuss wages. On pages 139, 140 and 141 of the May issue, in which this article appears, you will find a complete discussion of wages. Moreover, this discussion is at least not hostile to the position of organized labor on the subject. That is to say, the point is made with some thoroughness that high wage scales in the building trades do not mean high wages since 'about 100 possible working days per year per man were lost, and 600,000 men, out of a then total of 2,500,000 were always unemployed due to seasonal fluctuations.'

"You also state that 'Fortune' is the 'avowed spokesman of big business—of the bankers and the banker controlled corporations.' The implication is that this series of articles on 'Housing' is written from the banking and banker-controlled-corporation point of view. If you had read the articles, you would have discovered that the point has been made throughout that the greatest obstacle to a revival of the construction industry is the banker with his high finance charges. On page 110 of the April issue you will find the following statement: 'Briefly it may be said that the building industry, representing as it does the second greatest consumption of capital in the greatest of capitalistic states, is itself the greatest example of capitalistic ineptitude. It buys its

credit at a high cost, increasing the price of its commodity, and it forces upon its purchasers rates which discourage potential buyers by making home ownership synonymous with economic slavery.'

"Also in the May issue on page 140 in a discussion of seasonal employment, and elsewhere in these articles in the discussion of other problems, you will find that the chief responsibility for waste and inefficiency in the industry is placed upon management.

"You are, of course, entitled to your opinion that Fortune represents the great corporations. You are, however, not accurate in stating that Fortune is 'the avowed spokesman of big business,' and the most superficial reading of the articles you attack should convince you of that fact.

"As to the section of the article in question which deals with racketeering in certain building trades and in certain cities, we should be very glad to have proof that our statements are inaccurate or that they exaggerate the situation. As a matter of fact we stated only the most obvious instances, omitting, except for a brief reference, such matters as the present litigation in this city involving officers of your own union. Criticism of racketeering in the trade unions is not generally supposed to be equivalent to a criticism of the trade unions themselves. Your attempt to make the two things synonymous would seem, however, to indicate an opinion on your part that racketeering has gone further in the unions than is generally believed.

"The privilege of space in your Journal for the publication of this letter would be appreciated."

EDITOR'S REPLY

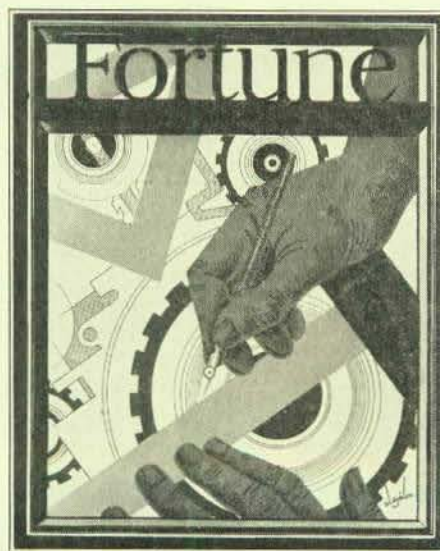
To your Paragraph I.—Our premise—"Its method is the method of all facile, unscrupulous propagandists—of misplaced emphasis—of playing up the exception for the rule—of throwing the unusual in relief, and repressing the ordinary"—needs no revision. This is the method of Fortune in its article, "The Wages of Labor" in the May number.

1. The article utterly lacks unity. In our long experience in journalism, we have never seen a more erroneous tying together of two mutually opposing ideas. The only relationship of racketeering to wages is in the pun on wages in the implied phrase: "The wages of sin are death."

2. The article has no timeliness. The illustrations given about parasites in the building trades are ancient. There is at present no excuse for digging up these, except that there is a concerted campaign against the building trades going on throughout the United States by the enemies of labor.

3. The use of pictures is unprofessional. No yellow journal ever used the

(Continued on page 374)



Contract Device Halts Bid Peddling

THE evils of bid peddling in the building construction field are well known and universally condemned. Remedies hitherto offered have not been readily accepted. Now comes a simple suggestion which contractors, architects and craftsmen believe would accomplish results. The Boston chapter of the Electrical Guild of North America gives the Huddleston Plan support. This organization lists the advantages of the plan as:

1. The general contractor is awarded the job on the merit of his price for his own work.
2. General contractor has free choice in naming his sub-bids.
3. No necessity or opportunity to cut sub-bids after closing date.
4. Owner and architect have opportunity to fairly select and award sub-trades on merit of their bids.

The contract suggested by the Huddleston Plan is given in full below.

EXHIBIT A

(Clauses to be included in an architect's notice to bidders for private contracts.)

Recommended by the executive committee of the Boston Society of Architects for use in Boston and vicinity, to prevent shopping sub-bids. Proposal to receive consideration must be made in accordance with the following instructions:

A. Bids from general contractors shall be for the complete building, as follows:

(1) Each bid shall include all work under the general specifications, except such work as may be specifically excepted.

(2) Each bid shall be subdivided into two items: Item one covering all the work of the general contractor, including all his overhead and profits, and all other work not embraced in those sub-contracts noted in item two. Item two covering the work of those subcontractors and estimates therefor as are listed in the proposal form for general contractors, attached hereto.

B. Every sub-bidder on work listed in item two submitting an estimate to general bidders, shall file a copy of his bid with the architect on or before ----- o'clock ----- (date), and should deliver his bid to general contractors not more than four hours thereafter. All copies of bids filed with the architect shall be in sealed envelopes, plainly marked "Proposal for ----- work for ----- (job)," shall be in the form noted in (H) below, and shall be held by the architect unopened until the conference with the selected general contractor provided for in (E) below. No sub-bid will be considered in the final selection of sub-bidders, as hereinafter described, except those filed with the architect as above provided.

C. All bids from general contractors shall be on the form attached hereto or

New contract-form developed by Professor Eric T. Huddleston, of the University of New Hampshire, gets enthusiastic support of Boston architects and contractors.

on a form identical therewith, without change or addition thereto, and no bid not so submitted shall be given consideration. The owner authorizes the architect to state that he approves this statement and will enforce it strictly and will place out of consideration any irregular proposal not submitted in the approved form.

D. The general contractor will be selected on the basis of the bids for the general work covered by item one, entirely exclusive of the balance of the proposal as covered by item two. The standing and ability of the general bidders will be given due weight in addition to the amounts of the bids, and the owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept any bid as he deems is to his best interest.

E. After the selection of the general contractor as above provided the archi-

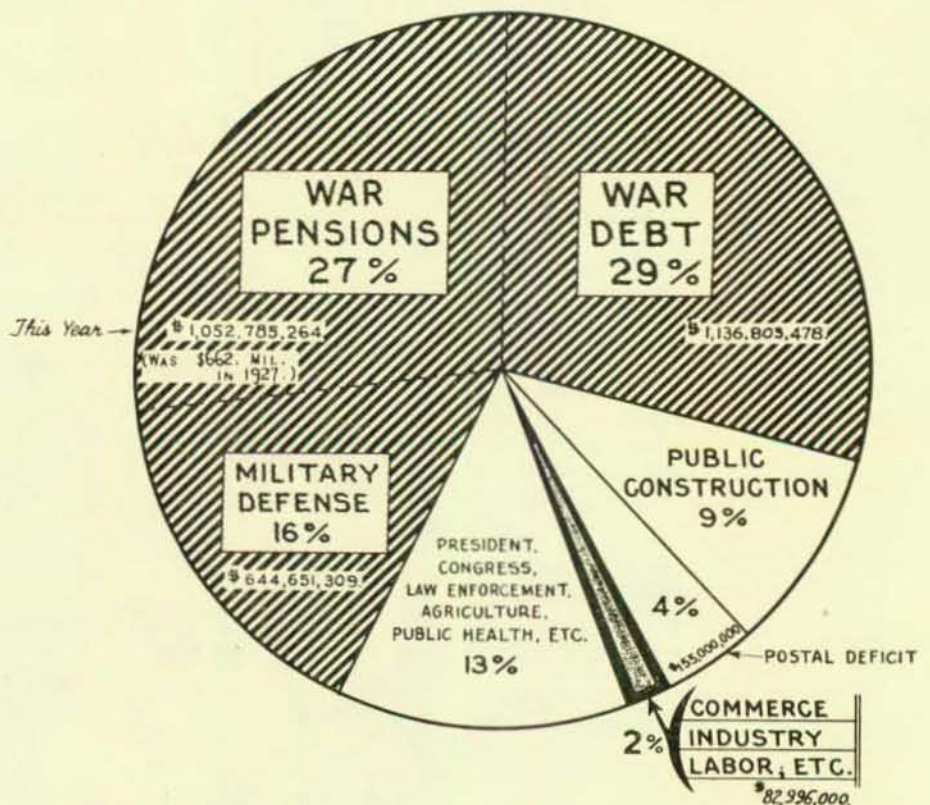
tect and owner and general contractor shall jointly consider the names of proposed sub-bidders and their amounts, as given in the general contractor's proposal, and the other bids for such work on file with the architect, as provided above, and shall select from among the sub-bids so filed with the architect, the sub-bidders agreed upon as being the most desirable for the work, all things considered, and the list of sub-bidders and the amounts thereof as so agreed upon shall be included in the contract as the sub-contractors for the work indicated, and at the amounts named in their proposals as filed with the architect, the total contract price being adjusted accordingly.

The owner reserves the right to reject all sub-bids on any item or items provided it is jointly agreed that none of such bids represents the bid of a person or firm competent to perform the work as specified, or that only one such bid was received and that the price is not reasonable for acceptance without competition.

F. If a general bidder customarily performs with his own employees any sub-trade or trades listed in item two of the proposal, he may submit his own name and amount for such work in his

(Continued on page 374)

FEDERAL Govt Costs \$ 4 Billions



U. S. Department of Commerce

Public Construction Only 9 Per Cent Whereas War Measures Demand 72 Per Cent. The Three Important Departments—Commerce, Labor and Industry—Only 2 Per Cent.

O'Mara Convicted of Criminal Libel

JOHN J. O'MARA, editor of the notorious National Electrical Review, stands convicted in St. Louis of a charge of criminal libel. The verdict against O'Mara was found by the jury in the St. Louis Criminal Court of Correction, May 18, 1932. Taken together with recent convictions of O'Mara for passing bad checks in St. Louis, the libel case marks the sixth verdict directed against this adventurer in the last three months. He has started jail sentence for previous convictions.

The record of O'Mara was given in full in the May ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, recounting his methods and displaying the record of convictions up to the present.

O'Mara's method has been to pose as a friend of labor and as an electrical worker who has the good of the industry "at heart." He secures money from contractors who are hostile to union organizations, and then, careless with the truth, scurrilously attacks the officials of our local unions in those cities where funds are made available to him.

He constantly disregards the standards of decent journalism, the canons of good taste, all principles of decency and the libel laws. It was to test whether the scurrilous practices of O'Mara could continue without legal check that O. E. Jennings, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, preferred charges against O'Mara in the St. Louis courts.

O'Mara pretends that he can found upon such a record as his an organization that will benefit the electrical industry. He likes to pose as having been successful in establishing dual unions in certain cities, but to date his membership numbers less than a total of 50 men in all cities where he operates his infamous pen. It appears that electrical workers are not as gullible as open shop employers.

The extent to which O'Mara receives the backing of open shop forces in America is shown by the May 16 Bulletin, called Bulletin No. 2, of the Milwaukee Employers' Council, 739 North Broadway, Milwaukee. This booklet admits that the open shop movement in Milwaukee is greatly on the defensive. Its articles are unsigned by any individuals. It devotes two and one-half pages of its bulletin to the National Electrical Review edited by O'Mara, and is quite laudatory of O'Mara's methods of journalism. It appears to believe that O'Mara's futile campaign to launch a dual union is a benefit to all concerned, and it tries to make clear that O'Mara is waging no fight on the rank and file of organized labor. He is pictured as a saviour, clad in holy garments, radiant and spiritual, ready to fulfill the destiny that the Milwaukee open shoppers see should be filled. All the usual open shop lies about the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as advanced by O'Mara

Adventurer, given clean bill of health by open shoppers, has started 10 months' sentence in St. Louis jail for previous convictions.

in his magazine, are repeated in this open shop bulletin.

One F. A. Michel, a former member of L. U. No. 1141, is exploiting himself in the southwest section of the United States in the interests of this O'Mara. Michel has appeared in Oklahoma City, Arkansas and St. Louis. To one group

of electrical workers he has posed as a down-and-out former member, repentant of his ways and anxious to make contact with a local union for work. To another, he appears boastful in the role of an enterprising and self-righteous organizer of a new union after the notorious model of O'Mara. He makes extravagant claims of success, of a backing from business men with money, and so on. We have no way to refute Michel's statement that he is receiving money from anti-union business men, but his stories that his dual union is successful are flatly denied. The membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has resisted attacks on it successfully.

IN THE SAINT LOUIS COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION.

May 18, 1932.

The State of Missouri,) On Charge of Libel.

vs. 319 December 1931)

John J. O'Mara)

Verdict of the Jury.

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause find the defendant guilty and assess his punishment at a fine of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and costs.

George C. Kaufman, Foreman."

Motion for new trial filed. Returnable

June 10, 1932.

STATE OF MISSOURI, {
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Bour, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the _____ Conviction _____

_____ in the cause
of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara, defendant, No. 319 Dec. _____
1932, as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of
St. Louis, this 23rd day of May 1932.

Gus A. Bour
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

Form 778.

Federal Job Breaks Contractor Who Cheats

THIS is a true story of a government contract. The names are omitted.

The facts are taken from a recent record of one of our official representatives. It has a striking lesson for every citizen in the United States, for every electrical contractor, for every other contractor in the building industry, and for men and women who may sometime furnish money for the erection of their own homes or office buildings.

One day in a southern city our union representative discovered that six electricians had been laid off a government project. The job was lagging, due to trouble the general contractor was having in getting brick that was specified, several carloads having been turned down after delivery on the job. No other information was forthcoming about this incident till our representative was accosted clandestinely by two workmen on the job who told him that if he would promise to keep their confidence secret, they would let him in on inside information. These men asserted that they were being paid only a half of what they had been promised before coming on this job, and they were working as helpers although they had journeyman rating. They declared that all the veteran workmen on this particular government project were receiving \$1.10 an hour, and were meeting at the home of the superintendent on payday night and returning part of this money. These men were greatly incensed at this injustice and were anxious to join the union. They promised if they were called by a government representative and put under oath, given proper protection, they would tell all they knew about these conditions.

A government representative was seen and, though he took some interest in the case, felt that he did not have the proper authority or the proper facts to go forward.

Our representative thereupon had a conference with a member of the contracting firm doing the job. He suggested unionization, but the firm member was cold to the proposition. Our representative then mentioned the fact that he knew about the system of secret wage rebates on the job. Immediately the atmosphere changed. The attitude of the contractor was reversed, and some real evidence bearing upon the company's problem was forthcoming.

Mr. X, this member of the contracting firm said: "My company is about broke. These non-union men are responsible for this condition. They are utterly unreliable. They have gypped us in Memphis, in Quantico, and other cities where we have had contracts. It was discovered by our superin-

Dramatic illustration as to how cheap employer tactics reacts to bankrupt employers' business, and mulct the government. Has bearing on coming era.

tendent that conduit was left out, pipes were turned up or down everywhere, except where they belonged, some being mashed flat, others stopped up. On this particular job we found that outlets had been placed from a few inches to four feet out of center. Some were turned up where they should be turned down, and more than 40,000 feet of conduit had been used unnecessarily."

He then charged that a superintendent on a former job had padded the payroll, and admitted if the superintendent on this particular job were taking the secret wage rebates from the men, he, himself, did not know it and that he would prosecute such a man. He wound up by declaring that his firm had done more than \$200,000 worth of business

last year at a loss on all jobs except two that were operated union. Not long since our union representative was supplied with photostatic copies of checks issued to electricians on this particular job. These checks proved beyond a doubt that the supposed \$1.10 wage scale had not been paid.

A sinister complication on this particular job is added, when a utility company appears as the dominant force in the council of contractors. This utility company demands that the contractors pay a wage scale about 20 cents an hour below the union. The upshot of the whole matter is that there is strong likelihood that this particular firm of electrical contractors will sign an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They are sick of losing money due to bad workmanship.

This incident is presented as typical of the cut-throat tactics being used at this time in the building industry. Contractors go in to bid on government jobs at a figure below cost in order to secure the contract. The government, bound by tradition that bids must be let to the lowest bidder, whether he be responsible or not in the fullest sense, lets these

contracts to men who have to cut the standards. These men, in order to pay out, enter into some such agreement so as to level down wages. They get only the lowest type of mechanic for this service, who puts in a job that is a disgrace to all concerned. The result is that the government is inclined to force the contractor to do the job over, the contractor loses money, the government is getting a low-grade job, the workmen are encouraged in slipshod methods and decent mechanics find wage standards undermined.

Two reforms are greatly needed: One is the fuller application of the present prevailing rate of wage law, the other is having a just interpretation of the phrase, "lowest responsible bidder," so that any contractor who enters the field with the idea of cutting wage or material standards in order to give a low price should be eliminated from the bidding.

Oh, if they would only let you work. Wouldn't it be fine just to be able to work? Do you know the real thing that puts people in their little hospital cots with nervous prostration is not working, but trying to work and not being allowed to. Work never hurt anybody. But this thing of being in the middle of a letter and then rising to shake hands with a man who knew you when you were a boy, and then sitting down and catch the thread of that letter again—that's what gives one general debility.—Saunders Norvell.



*The Unknown Quantity
in the
Contracting Game*

Public Works Shown to Use Great Man-Power

A PRETTY battle has been in progress for some weeks between advocates of public works as a form of unemployment relief and those who believe other courses should be taken. The battle appears to be one of statistics. The Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills, has entered the controversy with figures that are so low that they open his authority to question. Mr. Mills said before the House Ways and Means Committee:

"Without making allowances for any of these factors, the total number of men who will receive employment, directly and indirectly, is 30,448, from a total authorized amount of \$283,409,000."

The Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers takes the position that it can be conclusively shown that for every \$100,000,000 of expenditure on public works (building construction) about 100,000 men are directly and indirectly employed. This is a conservative figure.

Dr. Virgil Jordan, economist for the McGraw Hill publications, estimates that one man is employed directly or indirectly for every \$1,500 that goes into construction contracts. This means that for every billion and a half of public improvements 1,000,000 men are employed.

A norm can be set up for direct employment of men in public building construction quite simply as follows:

U. S. construction industry (exclusive of highways)—

	No. of Employees	Building Contracts Awarded
1922-----	1,199,000	\$4,329,750,000
1923-----	1,277,000	4,768,100,000
1924-----	1,352,000	5,237,080,000
1925-----	1,613,000	6,662,000,000
1926-----	1,594,000	6,901,580,000
1927-----	1,563,000	6,786,580,000

Average value of contracts per employee attached to the industry—

1922-----	\$3,611	1925-----	\$4,130
1923-----	3,734	1926-----	4,336
1924-----	3,874	1927-----	4,342
6-year average, 1922-1927—\$4,005			

Authentic figures indicate that public works present a real unemployment relief opportunity.

Men Employed	Worth of Contracts
1 for every	\$4,005
10 " "	40,050
100 " "	400,500
1,000 " "	4,005,000
10,000 " "	40,050,000
100,000 " "	400,500,000

(N.B.: This does not include men in related industries.)

Mr. John A. Kelly, research director for the Electrical Guild of North America, also has made an analysis of this question:

"In reply to your inquiry regarding the relation of men employed to the contract price for electrical work, I am pleased to submit figures and estimates secured from or based upon certified reports which we have received covering several million dollars worth of construction work executed in various cities throughout the country during the year 1930.

"Based upon the contract price, the electrical contractor spent, on the average of the jobs reported to us, 35 per cent for the pay of mechanics employed on the work and 5 per cent for superintendence, engineering, timekeeping, trucking, etc.

"The reports received by us also indicate that 43 per cent of the contract price is paid for material which is delivered to the job ready for installation by the mechanics employed thereon.

"These figures might be more readily analyzed if they were applied to the case of \$1,000,000 worth of electrical construction work being executed in one year, which would result in the following tabulation:

Total contract price-----	\$1,000,000.00
Expenditure for mechanics' pay on job-----	350,000.00

Salary and wages to superintendents, engineers, etc. 50,000.00

"At an average annual pay of \$2,000 per man, this work would require 200 men for one year.

"It is interesting to note that if five men are required 'behind the line' in manufacturing and fabricating materials for delivery to each two men employed on the job, this \$1,000,000 contract will demand the services of an average of 500 men in quarries, mines, industrial plants and in transportation for one year. This means that about 700 men would be employed throughout the year for each \$1,000,000 spent during that year for electrical construction work."

The "Constructor," official organ of the General Contractors of America, has gone into the question from the point of view of highway construction rather conclusively. It says:

"The Bureau of Public Roads now comes forward with a definite answer to this question, in so far as concrete highway construction is concerned. After extensive study of the question, the Bureau was surprised to find that all forms of construction have a wider influence on employment than has generally been recognized. It was found that on concrete highways for example while only 15 per cent of the cost of operations was dispensed directly on the job in the form of wages during normal times, the total per cent of salaries and wages directly and indirectly paid out of the highway dollar in such times amounted to 75 per cent. The remaining 25 per cent of highway expenditures in good times becomes the property of owners who receive it in the form of interest, rents, royalties and profits.

"In periods like the present, it was determined, the reduction in interest, rents and profits lowered ownership income materially and approximately 85 cents out of every dollar spent for concrete highways goes into salaries and wages. It is also pointed out that this figure ap-

(Continued on page 376)



The Curved Beauty of a Great Utility. Coolidge Dam, Arizona.

Worker Analyzes Economic Stratification

By W. AUTHORSON, L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles

WE are all agreed that the depression has been felt in a greater or less degree by every person in the United States, but more particularly among the unorganized laboring class.

This group should be pitied and not censured, for they know not what they do. When the wheels of industry are clogged with over production, due to long hours of labor at low wages, by non-union men and women, there is only one alternative—shut the plants down and lay off the workers.

In so-called good times, when work is plentiful the non-union man feels secure in the thought that his job will be steady as long as he does the right thing by his employer. The sad awakening comes when after years of faithful service, he is handed his final pay check.

It is at that moment, more than any other time, that he realizes how alone he is in this world; yesterday he thought he was a success, today he knows he is a failure.

The non-union man has no voice in the control of economic conditions—not even by his vote, for our present Congress has proven by its attitude that it does not consider legislation which would be beneficial to labor in the form of unemployment relief necessary to insure their re-election.

How different this country would be to live in if labor were 100 per cent organized. They would hold the balance of power politically, and no one can deny that they have the intelligence to utilize that power for the best interests of the nation as a whole.

The hours of labor would be regulated by the anticipation of consumption. Overproduction to the extent that throws eight or 10 million men out of work for years would be eliminated. It would relieve the merchant of the uncertainty of supply and demand by creating an even flow of business.

The basic principle of our government would not be changed, but a sound economic structure that business could rely on would be established.

Intermittent prosperity is an opportunity for the lords of finance to amass wealth to tide them over the lean years of depression, but not so with labor. In order that they and their families may have a semblance of independence, they must have an uninterrupted flow of daily wages. If for any reason this flow is stopped, labor must look to charity for existence until the next era of prosperity.

In analyzing intelligently the chaotic state in which we find ourselves due to the depression, it is necessary that we cleave the populace in twain (metaphorically, of course) so we can sit back and study the cross section in the abstract.

At the top are a few billionaires, so far above the common herd that they seem like dieties, and although they are

Depression reveals awful gaps in social system, and the extent of the disinherited groups.

made of flesh and blood like the rest of us, we in our dumb way revere them.

Powerful Bank Group

As we lower our gaze a trifle, we behold the bankers of the United States, the strongest and most powerful organization in the world. They hold the destiny of the nation in the palm of their hand. From their council chambers come the decisions which throw our country into war or peace, prosperity or depression, whatever they choose to elect.

Their tentacles are like silk threads so interwoven through the fabric of the nation that no one can hope to escape paying tribute to their hungry maw. They are the progenitors and chief ally of the next in line, the heads of big industries. To this group is delegated the responsibility of keeping the ship of state on an even keel.

This is easily accomplished by the intelligent use of the people who make up the next strata. This class is more numerous than the average person thinks, their number runs into millions, and they constitute the balance wheel of the nation—without them a revolution would be inevitable. They are the churchgoers of the nation and firmly believe that the poor should always be with us.

They are instrumental in the formation of public opinion, but they derive their ideas from reading current magazines, and the public press, which every intelligent person knows are either owned or controlled by the heads of big industries, and are inimical to organized labor.

In their ranks you will find professional people, writers, educators, business men, politicians, merchants and small manufacturers.

Thousands of these people, being employers of men and women on a small scale, are suffering under the delusion that they belong to the capitalistic class. In their eagerness to make money, their foremost thought is to lower wages and keep labor in a penurious condition.

The big industrial leaders are well satisfied with this method, for it is the biggest asset they have for keeping labor in check.

Still being in the abstract, we look down at the base of the precipice our cleaver has made, and when our eyes become accustomed to the darkness, for the sunshine of prosperity has not filtered down that far yet, we begin to realize the awful effects of the economic depression.

50 Per Cent of Population Disinherited

Men, women and children of all ages in all stages of starvation. A veritable sea of humanity waiting for the next edition of the monopoly owned press to find out if Congress is going to do anything for their relief.

We looked up at the Capitol of our country then, and when we saw our Congressmen being wined and dined by special interest lobbyists, we knew that they had long since forgotten the voters who put them there.

Our analysis has proven that about 50 per cent of the population are depression proof in so far as actual want is concerned; the other half is made up of laboring men and women, many of whom have spent their last dollar and are dependent solely on some form of charity.

How many generations must be born before labor awakens to the realization that their only hope of advancement is by their own efforts through their own labor organizations?

Consider for a moment: Bankers, big industrialists, chambers of commerce, merchants and manufacturers associations, and many other organizations, which by their very existence admit the policy of organization for their mutual protection, and at the same time are diametrically opposed to granting the same privilege to men and women who labor.

It, therefore, behooves every labor union to inaugurate a campaign of education for the benefit of our boys and girls who are just entering the field of labor, to teach them that only by united effort can they hope to sever the shackles that have enslaved the worker for centuries.

When labor is 100 per cent organized, our fight will be over, for on that day even our antagonists will join us in celebrating the event, for after all we are brothers—bankers, merchants and workers, all necessary to make up the citizenship of the land of the FREE and the home of the BRAVE.

Men will have, and must have, their pleasures. Social reformers and temperance agitators could not make a greater mistake than by following the example of the Puritans and tabuing all pleasures. They ought to distinguish between those that have a tendency to excess and vice, and those that are harmless and ennobling, encouraging the latter in every possible way. And first among those that should be encouraged is music, because it is always ennobling, and can be enjoyed simultaneously by the greatest number. Its effect is well described in Margaret Fuller's private journal: "I felt raised above all care, all pain, all fear, and every taint of vulgarity was washed out of the world." That is precisely wherein the moral power of music lies; for vulgarity is the twin sister of vice.—Henry T. Finck.

Without the Union, We Are All Kringeleins

WILL ROGERS has remarked that "Grand Hotel is the only hotel that will make any money this season." It appears to be drawing crowds at double the normal admission favored in most American cities. Press agents say it is because it is the first real all-star film ever produced. The public simply cannot resist the combination of Garbo, Crawford, the two Barrymores, Beery, Stone and Hersholt. Of course, there have been other films,

Cinema masterpiece billed as vehicle for stars carries submerged but deep social theme.

fatigued but full sense of living, and the baron (John Barrymore) with his equally fatigued, yet tolerant and pitiable, view of life and humanity.

Preysing (Wallace Beery), the industrial magnate, is as greedy for experience—new ones this time—as is Flaemmchen (Joan Crawford) the little stenographer whom we know best in America as the "gold digger." Though Garbo and John Barrymore have some striking encounters, the drama reaches its height when the wizened soul of Kringelein confronts the bloated personality of the industrial magnate and defies it. "Mr. Industrial Magnate," Kringelein says in effect, "for years you had your heavy foot upon my neck. You cramped my spirit and forced me to do your bidding and live my life in the narrow confines of your office. Here tonight I am as good as you are, and I intend not to be cheated out of the things every human

craves and wants, and I defy you, Preysing."

It was here that American cinema writers departed from the stage play and from the book by making Kringelein the hero. In the stage play, Kringelein is still under the complete control of his boss and keeps his lips shut about Preysing's hot-headed murder, but in the film drama, Kringelein throws off the spell and informs the police, and sees Preysing on his way to prison.

Social-minded Americans will not be offended by the figure of Kringelein. They will see in him the same type that Elmer Rice portrayed several years ago in his drama, "The Adding Machine." They will understand, too, that all workers in America would be Kringeleins if they did not have the sustaining force of their union to guard against the degradations of the overweening arrogance of the Preysings who control industry.

The cinema "Grand Hotel" was reproduced from the German novel by Vicki Baum. Personally, we don't

think that "Grand Hotel" is as great a novel as Arnold Bennett's "The Imperial Palace." It is doubtful, however, whether "The Imperial Palace" would make as exciting a cinema as the German work. Bennett had a passion for realistic reporting. He had a clear, faithful idea and described people as they are and things as they are. Before writing "The Imperial Palace" he, as Miss Baum did, went and lived behind the scenes in a great hotel.

The thing that distinguishes Bennett's novel is its industrial approach. Bennett faithfully describes every detail of the hotel industry from the arrival of the humblest worker at the basement entrance to the preparation of the sumptuous dinner by the chief chef for world financiers in the top dining room. In this sense, "The Imperial Palace" is a great novel, in this sense it is modern, and in this sense it is industrial. There is no detail of the business that isn't interestingly presented. It is all behind the scene stuff.

The hero is the managing director of the great hotel and the leading lady is the principal housekeeper. Interwoven in this romance is an interlude spent by the managing director with the daughter of the great industrial magnate, dicker-ing for the ownership of this particular hotel in an effort to build up a continental chain of sumptuous hostleries.

There is no mention of the workers as workers in "The Imperial Palace" and no idea of thinking of them in terms of unions. "The Imperial Palace" must be put down as a work belonging to the labor and social fields.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. As by the one, health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated; by the other, virtue (which is the health of the mind) is kept alive, cherished and confirmed.—Addison.



Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

The White-Collar Drudge Reaches For Happiness

which have made an appeal through the personnel of the actors, which have dropped out of sight due to the thinness of the drama and triviality of the story. "Grand Hotel" is not one of these. It gives every one of the stars an opportunity to portray a sharply-defined person of this era.

It is our belief that the dramatic conflict between Kringelein, the white collar drudge, and Preysing, the industrial magnate, furnishes the magnetic hold of the play upon the audience. To be sure, this is not the main motive of the drama. The drama is built about an interesting idea, an idea that should appeal to the fatigued German public for whom it was first written, namely, the love of living. Every one of the characters loves life and wants to live to the fullest. This passion for experience is best exemplified in Kringelein (Lionel Barrymore) as a slave, a drudge, who has hoarded his meager surplus for years and then suddenly learned he has but a few months to live. Then quite humanly this worker exclaims, "I shall crowd all of experience in these last few months. I shall know all that life should have held for me during my youth and middle age. I shall live, love, and laugh, and play."

Then there are the two bizarre figures, the dancer (Garbo) with her



Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

The Industrial Magnate—Used to Having His Own Way—Brutally Attacks the Lovable Baron.

Craft Education Speeds in New York

ON Saturday, May 21, 1932, the Stanley and Patterson Co., manufacturers of low tension equipment, graduated 68 journeymen members of Local No. 3 from their low tension course. The demand for this course by journeymen members of Local No. 3 is so great that it will be repeated in the fall.

It is only through the generosity, sacrifice and co-operation on the part of the Stanley and Patterson Co. with the school committee of Local No. 3 that this low tension course is made available. Not only does the Stanley and Patterson Co. furnish the low tension course that cannot possibly be obtained anywhere else, but they also present prizes to the men who get the highest percentage rating in the written examination given at the termination of the 10-week course.

The present prize winners are: First, Robert Rosien, card No. 589618; second, George Rowan, card No. 621135; third, Bruno Roeschlaub, card No. 615763; fourth, Jack McSweeney, card No. 621388; fifth, Raymond Burgin, card No. 637520.

Mr. Farrenkoff, secretary of the Stanley and Patterson Co., was chairman. He pointed his talk to the opportunities present for journeymen today as compared with the time previous to the establishment of the low tension course. He explained how the journeyman willing to learn his profession can better his position. He outlined the program of education embarked on by Local No. 3, stressing the importance of technical education for journeymen.

Besides this, like any good chairman, he was not to be denied when it was essential to emphasize a point after each speaker. He called for talks from each of the officers of Local No. 3 present. He also called on Mr. George Patterson, president of the Stanley and Patterson Co. The officers of Local No. 3 dwelt on one or another phase of low tension technical education.

Mr. Patterson concluded the speech making. He said, "As long as there are men in Local No. 3 who are willing to take the course, our company will be willing to co-operate with the school committee to make it possible for them to do so."

Henry Halpert, instructor, spoke pointedly on education:

"In behalf of the graduating class, I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Patterson and his associates for making it possible for members of Local No. 3 to take this low tension course. It certainly was a pleasure for me to be in a position to judge the fine spirit and co-operation afforded our men by the Stanley and Patterson Co.

Depression no damper on low tension group; 68 men graduate. Great demand warrants new class in fall. Mr. Patterson's work praised. Five local men win prizes.

"At this time, I will say that I, for one, do not believe in a half job in anything—particularly, in education. If there is one thing our industry needs in a period of readjustment such as we are



GEORGE L. PATTERSON
President, Stanley & Patterson Co.

passing through, it is a thorough and complete education of every man in our ranks.

"There are many, I know, who claim that workingmen should not be educated. They maintain that education should be for the privileged few. As an ordinary American citizen who has read a little American history, I find that our forefathers had the problem of the education of the workingmen under serious discussion, even before our government was firmly established. It was then claimed that educated workingmen were a dissatisfied lot. I say that it is better to have educated workingmen dissatisfied constructively, than have uneducated ones bent destructively.

"The measure of an education is not how many formulas, diagrams, electrical laws you can remember. If you have learned only a few unforgettable truths, your education is a success. You all have learned that anything cannot be made of nothing, and that nothing that has been created can be destroyed. If you remember these two truths, your education cannot be a failure.

"I am often asked the question, 'Why is it necessary for journeymen to learn algebra?' My answer is that there is not a better medium than algebra to learn the process of straight thinking. We develop the ability to think from the general to the particular instead of from the specific to the general case. Algebra avoids loose thinking because you must have a reason for each statement. Even if you never use it on the job, its application to every phase of your lives is important. Beyond all this, education makes for mental honesty and teaches a man not to kid himself.

"In closing, I would say that I would like to see each and every one of you enroll in some scholastic activity. Get in touch with the school committee and they will direct your efforts in the right channel."

A buffet lunch and entertainment followed.

ARE SCIENTISTS COMPETENT TO RUN ANYTHING?

Resentment has been aroused in British scientific circles by a criticism made recently, in an official statement of the Air Ministry in the House of Commons, that scientific men are useless as administrative officials and should not be given posts of importance in the government, even in scientific technical bureaus like those for the development of aircraft. Members of the British Science Guild have lodged an official protest. Scientific persons are pointing to numerous examples of scientifically trained men who have won marked success in the administration both of governmental activities and of business. Instead of eliminating scientists, it is urged, one of the greatest needs of the present time is that more official recognition be given to the facts of science and technology in formulating political policies and managing the affairs of the nation. Neglect of simple scientific facts which even school students of science know already has caused much loss and trouble the scientists assert. That the average British administrator may be well educated in history and the classics but knows not even the simplest principles of chemistry or biology or engineering is urged as a grave danger to the country instead of a benefit. To these arguments professional politicians retort that scientific men usually know little of human nature and cannot handle people and that they invariably are too theoretical and impractical.

Canada Nationalizes Radio Broadcasting

By J. A. P. HAYDON, "Labor's" Canadian Correspondent

THE second regular session of the 17th Parliament of Canada, which prorogued late in May, is regarded as one of progress, in that a large number of important public questions were considered but final action postponed for another year. While this condition prevailed generally, Parliament did take prompt and definite action on the pressing problem of radio broadcasting.

An act was passed under which the whole business of radio broadcasting will be undertaken by the government and operated by an independent commission of three persons. It is "government in business," undertaken by an ultra-Conservative administration.

The introduction of the bill followed soon after the unanimous adoption of a report of the special committee of the House of Commons recommending such action.

The question has been under consideration for a number of years. During the administration of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Liberal), a royal commission was appointed to study the question. This commission was headed by Sir John Aird, president, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and one of the nation's leading financiers. It made an exhaustive inquiry and the systems in operation in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries were investigated. The commission declared that the system in vogue in Britain was best suited to Canada's needs and unanimously recommended that Canada nationalize radio broadcasting and erect a chain of high power stations. The ink was no sooner dry on this report than the Canadian radio trust, with the encouragement and support of its American ally, started a lobby against the ratification of legislation on the commission's findings. Many of the privately-owned stations appealed to those listening in to protest to members of Parliament against such "revolutionary" action. Then came the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to the aid of the trust. They declared that control of the air was vested in the provinces and disputed federal jurisdiction. Faced with these complications the federal government, with the consent of Ontario and Quebec, referred the question of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion. When this was rendered an appeal was carried to the Privy Council in England—the highest tribunal in the British Empire. This was done so there would be no misunderstanding in the future as between the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces. The Privy Council held that the Dominion had exclusive jurisdiction over the air.

Opposition Dies Hard

But with this decision the battle was not entirely won. A new administration

Neighbor on the North throws over policy obtaining in United States and imitates Mother Country.

sat in the seats of the mighty at Ottawa. It was not considered friendly to the principle of "government in business," although it long took credit to itself for the creation of the Ontario Hydro and the Canadian National Railways. Some years had elapsed since the Aird commission had reported. The radio trust believed public opinion had changed. So it was that early during the last session of Parliament a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed to examine the Aird report and recommend to Parliament the best policy to be followed in legislating on radio broadcasting. Representatives of various interests appeared before the committee, including representatives of the American radio trust, brought to Canada by the interests favorable to private ownership. Such prominent men as Sir Robert Borden, war-time premier of Canada, and Rt. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K. C., president of the war-time Privy Council, Conservative and Liberal, respectively, appeared before the committee and favored nationalization.

Both these distinguished Canadians have long retired from active politics and their opinions carried considerable weight.

When the evidence was reviewed it showed a preponderance of opinion

favorable to nationalization and the committee unanimously recommended that course to Parliament.

For a time it was feared that no action would be taken at the session then sitting. Many other questions had been held in abeyance and many believed this course would prevail.

The radio trust and its friends maintained an active lobby with this end in view. But public opinion was too strong against further delay. Rt. Hon. Richard B. Bennett, prime minister, introduced a bill which called for nationalization of radio broadcasting. Its provisions were much wider than were anticipated by the Canadian Radio League, the organization which mobilized the forces favoring public ownership.

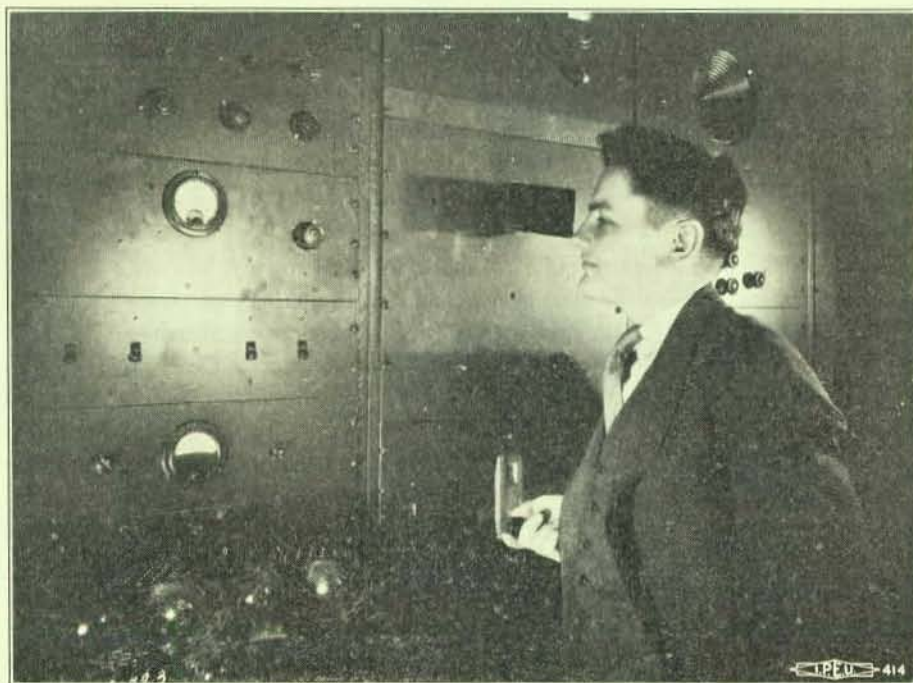
Labor Takes a Hand

Consideration of the measure saw the House of Commons at its best. Political bias and animosities were laid aside and the interests of the country were paramount. Premier Bennett made a strong plea for the measure. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, declares that the prime minister's speech "might easily have come from a confirmed Socialist, clearly expressing as it did the need for public ownership of public utilities administered for the public good and not for private profit."

Here is an extract from the notable speech of Premier Bennett:

"The use of the air, or the air itself, whatever you may please to call it that lies over the soil and land of Canada, is a natural resource over which we

(Continued on page 373)



Radio-Television—Are Great Educational Media. Education is the Ward of the State.

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of
Organized
Labor

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The Modern Point of View

An industrial magnate gets into financial difficulty. He is no ordinary magnate, no captain, but a general of industry. What do his confederates do? Help him? No, like predatory animals, they fall upon the wounded monarch, and destroy him, taking over his empire. This is the logic of the individualistic, competitive order. It is the philosophy, and religion of the men of prey. It is the law of the pack. But it is not—and this is the important part—it is not the stuff out of which civilization is built.

Civilization is built out of co-operation—out of human collaboration. The victory of society over animal man is the victory of men working together, creating.

The modern point of view recognizes co-operation as the keystone of the community and the nation. It recognizes individualism and competition as forces at war with the community. The history of the last 50 years in the United States is the history of the unsuccessful attempts of the community to curb predatory groups.

The labor union is a form of co-operation. It has found itself in struggle with predatory individualism. In so far as co-operative effort increases and is recognized the labor union prospers.

The labor unionist can forward the modern point of view, he can become a door through which a better social order streams, by maintaining and furthering the union. All forms of co-operative life, when they are not organized for predatory purposes, should be encouraged. Only in this way, can America become modern, civilized.

Another phase of modernity quite as important recognizes the correctness of the scientific method when applied to human affairs. One of the most laudatory defences of research we have had came from a police captain. He said that the most important part of the police department is research as it revealed where crimes most frequently recur, and enables police to concentrate men there. But the same statistical method can be used for union activity. In short, science furnishes tools for the discovery of trends, causes, and co-operation provides the way toward controlling life in relation to trends.

The modern point of view is composed of the religious spirit of intelligent collaboration, and the scientific spirit of investigation, and discovery of law.

Labor can be the protagonist and exemplar of both spirits.

Confidence Confidence is the most valuable commodity in the world. Without it, there can be no marketing of any other commodity. This fact the citizens of the United States are learning at a bitter price. Perhaps the bankers and corporation heads who follow methods that rapidly destroy confidence will in time learn the important lesson. At any rate the ballyhoo artists whose lucrative business is to defend the present unstabilized order are begging for confidence. But confidence is not a commodity that can be created by a song or dance, and certainly is not something that can be bought. It is something that is given only after long experience with men who can be trusted. The abuse and destruction of that confidence by bank speculators during the decade before the stock crash dealt a staggering blow to the business system.

One would think that after the result of this method became evident, there would be repentance and a change of practice. This is not so. Abuse of confidence continues and the public gets cynical and more cynical. Take two or three recent occurrences.

The Congress of the United States voted to tax public utilities. Both houses concurred in this act. As far as intent went the law was actually a law, yet the power lobby was powerful enough to influence the Senate and House conferees to transfer the tax on the power companies to consumer light bills.

Oil men have also found a way to escape intended taxation. The new tax law provides that producers and manufacturers of oil and gasoline must pay the tax. There is no tax to be levied against distributors. As a result distributors, in name only, have become the possessors of a huge surplus of gasoline and oil which goes tax free.

Take the tax on checks. Big corporations who usually pay their employees in checks, writing probably 20,000 to 30,000 checks a week, will escape the two cents tax on each check written by the simple device. A check will be printed to read. "To the Treasurer of The X Corporation pay To..... At the Home National Bank." The order is on the treasurer of the company and not on the bank. But the poor \$25 a week employee when he writes a \$3 check to pay the milk man will pay a tax of two cents.

So the mulcting of the public goes on and confidence does not spread. Suspicion, fear, anger, resentment grow. These piled up will mean a day of reckoning.

Banker Confessions "Overreaching and destructive deflation"—this is how the National City Bank Bulletin for June describes the present economic trend. Miracle of miracles, one banking group appears to have come to its senses at last. It goes on to say that relief of credit deflation has become imperative. This after 33 months of deadly deflationary tactics on the part of every banking and corporation interest in the United States!

The leading article in this particular bulletin is devoted to the effort of the federal reserve banks to start a counter-deflationary trend in the United States. This of course means a defense of the bankers' policies, not only of the National

City Bank, but of its huge colleagues in New York City. The defense leaves one gasping because it becomes an indecent exposure of the whole banking system. For example, the bank bulletin asserts there was adequate credit available in the United States up until the middle of 1931. Then something happened that brought about a threat of collapse. Then it was necessary to throw all kinds of community aid behind the crumbling private banking system. At this point, a natural question on the part of a simple mind is why did the banks wait until almost complete collapse before credit aids were given? It would appear that a child would know that if there was a panic such as existed in 1929 followed by wholesale cutting of wages and the tremendous inroads upon purchasing power that the banking system would feel it within a short time. The banking system evidently did not prepare itself against this contingency. It merely waited until the storm was upon it and then rushed to Uncle Sam and begged for aid. It now admits that business enterprise continues "merely at a standstill," and this is due largely because daily needs are reduced for lack of purchasing power to satisfy them. It expects would-be investors to supply greatly augmented security before receiving loans. In short, old Shylock is still sitting upon his money bags asking for his pound of flesh.

The whole defense by the National City Bank suggests the question—When does deflation become overreaching and destructive? Does it only become that after banks have accomplished their purpose and brought the purchasing power of the populace to a dangerous low level due to insistent cuts in wages? Could not a counter-movement against deflation been started in 1930 as well as in 1932, and why should the nation have to be prostrate beneath this insane banking policy for two years before the self-satisfied bankers wake up to the fact that deflation is overreaching and destructive?

Regulated Co-operation

One of the disconcerting facts about the present situation is the solidarity of unchanging opinion presented by the governing group in America today. Bankers, industrialists, and management (save in the case of the intelligent and constructive leaders centering in the Taylor Society) evince one policy, and speak with one voice—a high, somewhat shrill, defence of the privileged classes. No one thinks in terms of the whole. No one has the social point of view. From Albert Wiggin to Ogden Mills, there is but one policy, "Protect the rich against the poor."

Refreshing it is, therefore, to see the ranks slightly broken, and to listen to Henry W. Anderson, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Anderson spoke recently before the very conservative and respectable Union League Club of Chicago. The press reports were inadequate, but we gather that Mr. Anderson shocked the Union Leaguers down to the marrow of their succulent bones.

Mr. Anderson believes the abandonment of the competitive system to be imperative. He wants regulated co-operation—that is, business brought under control of society, the individual and the community protected from exploitation. He sees the course America should take as a wise middle

road between Russian bolshevism and "anarchic economic individualism."

If Mr. Anderson's friends in the Union League Club, and members of the governing group, would heed him—it would likely be well for all concerned.

Trade Associations Up and Up

Announcement of a Trade Association Congress to be held at Atlantic City in September, indicates vitality in the idea of co-operation. Trade associations have not escaped damage during the depression. Most of them—even large ones—have had a serious time. But the congress expects to command the allegiance of 4,000 associations, and that does not look like eclipse for co-operative projects.

Many trade associations are mere crude attempts at price fixing, but a good many are bodies with scientific approach to trade and industrial problems. Many hate labor unions and fear them, but in spite of childish shortcomings, we believe that the trade association is a distinct advance away from "an anarchic economic individualism" toward the "regulated co-operation."

For the life of us, we cannot see how any group of employers could want to be without their own national trade association. We believe that those who think they can go it alone are heading for economic oblivion. Organizationless employers are like unorganized workmen—back-numbers who deserve what they get.

Government as Distributor

An important chart has been prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is entitled "Government Expenditures in Relation to National Income." This chart should emphatically answer those critics who are continually harping about the high cost of government. Of the \$4,000,000,000 spent annually by the federal government, the Department of Commerce has this to say—"most of it is almost immediately passed back into private channels of commerce as the purchasing power of millions of private citizens to retail stores, to American factories, and to farm crop products. The \$4,000,000,000 is received, quickly spent by possibly 5,000,000 families throughout the United States who directly receive money from the federal government." For those who cling to old-fashioned economies and believe that all the nation has to do is to produce and it will have prosperity, this statement will come as a shock, but to those who believe there is a saner and more constructive economic philosophy, namely that what is produced must be democratically consumed, this will fall upon their ears as sound sense. The eternal harping by taxpayers who are usually would-be tax dodgers, about the high cost of government does not consider the government as one of the chief agencies by which purchasing power is maintained. The Department of Commerce points out that 625,000 people are employed by the federal government at an average salary of only \$150.00 per month. Almost one-half of these are in the postal service.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

MAGNETO COMPASS

For Aircraft

Aircraft directional compasses are divided into two general classifications—direct-reading and remote-indicating.

The direct-reading class is typified by the simple card compass which operates on the same principle as the ordinary pocket compass. It is light in weight and inexpensive but has the disadvantage of having to be mounted in view of the pilot, where it is liable to be adversely affected by local magnetic influences—hence the need for the remote indicating type.

To meet the demand for such a remote-indicating aircraft compass, engineers have developed the magneto compass. It consists essentially of a generating unit, a remote-indicating instrument, and a course-setting mechanism. The generating unit is mounted in some part of the airplane relatively free from disturbing magnetic influences, such as "aft" in the fuselage near the tail assembly. It is located inside the fuselage with the drive shaft extending outside so that the wind-driven impeller is turned by the relative air velocity in flight—thus driving the generator. The remote-indicating instrument, course-setting controller and sensitivity controller are located convenient to the pilot, irrespective of proximity to local magnetic disturbances. All are customarily installed on the ship's instrument board. The indicator is connected with the generator by twin-conductor leads, and the rotating motion of the course-setting controller is transmitted through either a flexible shaft or a rigid shaft to a worm-gear assembly on the generator.

Generating Unit

The magneto compass generating unit operates in the same manner as a direct-current generator, having an armature and commutator but using a horizontal component of the earth's field as its field. Pole pieces are provided to concentrate the lines of force of the earth's field and produce a stronger field in which to operate. Since the machine is bi-polar (one north pole and one south pole), only a single pair of pole pieces is required. When the pole pieces lie parallel with the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's field (i. e., magnetic north and south), the generator field strength is maximum, causing a maximum generated voltage; and when the pole pieces are at right angles to the direction of the earth's field (i. e., magnetic east and west), the generated voltage is zero. A reversal of the pole pieces changes the polarity of the generated voltage. Thus, with the pole pieces pointing east and west, the indicating-instrument pointer is on zero in the center of the scale above the nose of the miniature airplane which is stationary. A swing of the pole pieces from the east-west position picks up some of the earth's field and causes the generator to generate "positive" for one direction and "negative" for the other. A corresponding indication on the instrument shows that the airplane has turned to the right or left of the predetermined course.

By means of the course-setting mechanism, the pole pieces are so set with respect to the line of flight of the aircraft

that when the ship is flying on the desired course the pole pieces lie east and west. Any deviation from this course swings the pole pieces out of the east-west position and causes the generator and indicator to function, showing the pilot that he must turn to the left or right, as the case may be, to get back on his course. In flying due magnetic north or south, the pole pieces are at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, and in east or west flight they are parallel with it.

The use of pole pieces in this application necessitates a material having good permeability and at the same time little coercive force, i. e., the ability to concentrate the lines of force of the earth's field when placed in that field and the ability to lose all traces of residual magnetism when removed from the field. General Electric uses a special metal for this purpose having the required characteristics in a high degree.

Directional effect is obtained by means of the pole pieces and not by depending on the exact position of the brushes. Therefore, errors caused by brush wear, which are introduced on other types of remote indicating compasses, are eliminated. Furthermore, the use of pole pieces does away with the need for a universal joint to drive the generator armature, since compensation for disturbances in flight and correction for angle or climb or descent are taken care of by a damped pendulum system built into the pole-piece assembly. Gyroscopic precessional effects sometimes occur when universal joints are used, causing hunting of the indicators.

Compass Indicator

The compass indicator is a sensitive instrument of the galvanometer type and its design includes such features as extra-heavy jewel bearings and a special shock-absorbing mounting ring of felt to prevent damage from vibration. The pointer and also the center mark, which has the form of a miniature airplane, are coated with a luminous paint that facilitates reading after dark. The twin-conductor leads are covered with a protective armor of metal for grounding to the framework of the ship. Terminal lugs of the closed type are provided so that the leads cannot become detached unless the lock nuts are completely removed. The length of leads desired should be specified upon order.

Course-Setting Controller

When the magneto compass is installed, the course-setting controller is mechanically connected to the pole pieces of the generator and rotates them by means of either a flexible or rigid shafting, so that when the pointer of the indicator is centered, the ship is headed in the direction indicated on the dial of the controller. The course-setting controller consists essentially of two concentric dials with a gear reduction so arranged that one revolution of the crank moves the outer scale a distance of ten degrees. Inasmuch as the inner scale is divided into 10 equal parts, each of its divisions represents one degree. The combination of the two scales acts as a vernier to adjust accurately the compass and to indicate the course thus established. Adjustments so fine as a fraction of one

degree can be set; a ratchet mechanism provides positive setting. The three forms of this controller differ only in the angular arrangement of the shafting connection—one is for 45-degree connection, one for 90-degree connection, and one for straight connection.

Shafting

Two types of shafting are available and are optional with the purchaser. One is an armored flexible type of special design, cut to length as ordered. The other is made up of rigid tubular sections supplemented by the necessary bearing blocks and universal joints. The tubes are a standard length of six feet so that if other lengths are desired, they must be specified upon order.

Sensitivity Controller

The magneto compass is highly sensitive and it is sometimes desirable, especially in rough air conditions, to decrease the sensitivity controller, which is a variable shunt connected in parallel with the indicating instrument. Thus, the degree of sensitivity can be varied to suit the desire of the pilot while in flight.

Weights

The net weight of the generating unit, complete with enclosing bowl, wind-driven impeller, and mounting fittings is only five pounds and 10 ounces. The indicator, course-setting controller, and sensitivity controller together with the usual lengths of leads and shafting add approximately six pounds.

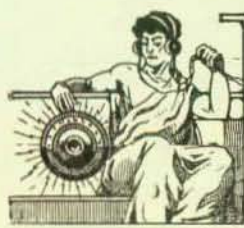
Advantages

For installation in aircraft the magneto compass offers: Reliability, accuracy, light weight, simplicity, long life, high degree of stability, freedom from electrical faults, freedom from mechanical faults.

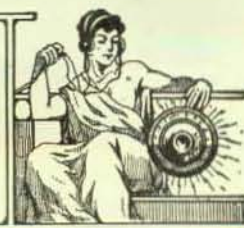
A Beacon Both Day and Night

On the famous Pharos, which marked the harbor of ancient Alexandria, there was a mirror, a huge sheet of polished metal, mounted on a promontory and turned in the day-time to reflect the sun's rays; at night it was illuminated by torchlight, and the reflected light of the beacon could be seen for many miles at sea. At Chicago, atop the LaSalle-Wacker Building, there is a new type of beacon which reflects either the sun's rays or the light from neon tubes. The beacon is visible day and night to aviators far from Chicago; and was completed in time for the opening of the national air races.

The beacon, differing materially from any now in service, employs eight mirrors, three feet in width by five feet in height and of parabolic cross section. Like a fluted octagonal column in shape this aviation marker at night sends out beams of red light in eight directions. The beam intensity is increased about 30 times by the parabolic mirrors, with a resulting increase in distance visibility. Two neon tubes are mounted vertically, one above the other, in the focal line of each of the eight parabolic mirrors.



RADIO



SOME NEW TUBES ON THE RADIO HORIZON

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

Radio expert reviews field of innovations in all-important equipment.

AT the very time when most of us have come to accept a handful of tube types as the ultimate in broadcast reception requirements, tube manufacturers are electing to throw in a bombshell by way of a dozen or more new types. The standardization and the stabilization of the radio industry are thus temporarily upset. Actually, of course, such radical changes are for the good of the art in the long run. They constitute important improvements. And so we might as well become acquainted in a general way with these newcomers in the tube field, since they are certain to be the commonplace features of tomorrow.

First and foremost, the radio industry is considerably excited over the Wunderlich detector tube, the main object of which is to act as a grid-leak detector or detector of increased power capacity, while at the same time providing a simpler source of automatic varying bias to be used in automatic volume control. Without going too deeply into the intricacies of tube engineering, it may be stated that this tube, with its double grid, high-voltage supply, and special output audio-coupling arrangement, accomplishes several functions heretofore seriously slighted by the regular —27 detector tube. First, it minimizes the radio-frequency energy reaching the plate circuit, eliminating a most outstanding cause of plate circuit over-load. Second, it limits the plate current when no signal is being received, so that the tube is safe even when operated at a relatively high plate voltage. And third, when a signal arrives a proportional bias is generated by the grid leak, the plate current drops and the plate voltage accordingly rises as needed to handle the carrier. Because of these combined actions, the Wunderlich detector tube can readily drive a pair of —45 power tube, dispensing with the first audio stage. Truly an important contribution to the broadcast reception art, and most likely a strong talking point for the 1932-33 broadcast receivers.

Powerful Tube in Less Space

Then there is the triple-twin type, a tube which triples the output of the familiar —45 power tube, and doubles the output of the —47 type output pentode, without increased plate voltages. Furthermore, this tube has so much greater sensitivity that it permits the elimination of the usual detector and first audio stage. In other words, this tube is a complete detector and audio system in itself. If this tube becomes popular, it will mean the midget-midget set, or the smaller-than-midget series, at new low prices, for it eliminates much space and equipment for the achievement of the same or better results.

Another important broadcast reception development is the Class B amplifier with its special tubes. In a Class B audio stage the tubes connected in push-pull are de-

liberately fed far too much audio grid input so that they are very much overloaded, draw grid current and produce a much deformed output. In the output transformer, however, the distortions of one tube cancel those of the other tube, and from the secondary emerges a high-grade audio output. The arrangement permits of handling high levels without distortion. New tubes have been introduced for this new type of circuit, including the RCA 46, or double-grid dual-purpose amplifier. With its two grids tied together, the amplification factor of this tube is so high that little plate current flows at zero bias. Hence it is unnecessary to supply a bias voltage and the entire voltage output of the rectifier filter system is available.

The good old —27 detector-amplifier heater type a. c. tube is about to be replaced by a new model. The characteristics are not much different, except that the filament current is one ampere instead of 1.75 amperes, the present value. The plate of the new model is solid instead of mesh or perforated sheet, less hum being claimed for the new construction. The tube, fortunately, may be used interchangeably with the present —27 in the same circuit, provided good power transformers (low regulation) are employed. The glass bulb is very much smaller which will aid the compact receiver manufacturers.

The —24 or screen-grid tube threatens to be replaced by a new pentode of queer bulb shape, suitable for detection and amplification in both a. f. and r. f. circuits.

Mercury-Vapor Rectifier

The —80 or full-wave rectifier, so long in successful use, is probably going to be replaced by a mercury-vapor rectifier, type —82, in which far better regulation is obtained. In other words, this tube will maintain a more constant output voltage despite a wide range of current drain, making for better operating characteristics for the entire receiver.

An interesting line of universal tubes—so-called because they may be operated satisfactorily on battery, d. c. or a. c. current supply—has been developed largely to meet the requirements of automobile radio. These tubes are the —36, —37, —38, and —39 types. The —36 is a screen-grid r. f. amplifier. The —37 is a detector-amplifier. The —38 is a power amplifier pentode. The —39 is a super-control r. f. amplifier pentode. While primarily designed for use in the automobile radio set, with its exceptional vibration, these types are equally desirable for the home radio set. They are of the heater type, and in the more advanced designs the filament is threaded in "M" fashion so as to neutralize the a. c. field and thereby reduce hum to a minimum.

Greater Sound Clarity

With these and several more new types of tubes it might be thought that the broad-

cast receiving art is being turned upside down. Actually, the new tubes are not radical departures from established standards. They are marked refinements and improvements, but nothing decidedly new. However, with changed characteristics it becomes necessary to alter circuits so as to accommodate the new tubes, which will mean some changes in the forthcoming radio sets. In the case of existing sets, the enterprising component or parts manufacturers can be counted on for adapters which will permit the use of the new tubes where desired.

The outstanding effect of the new tubes on 1932-33 radio performance will be in the direction of still greater output without noticeable strain. The ultimate aim is to reproduce a full orchestra, band or organ with utmost fidelity at any volume, and without the apparent intervention of synthetic means. The "veil" or covering noise heretofore associated with radio reproduction has been slowly but surely eliminated until today there is hardly a suggestion of any artificiality.

Also, the new tubes will tend towards a better degree of automatic control of the various functions in the radio receiver. The Wunderlich detector tube will tend to provide still greater uniformity of response for any degree of signal strength.

There will be new radio sets this coming fall. And in large measure the designs will be influenced by the new tubes now on the radio horizon.

It is a truly sublime spectacle when in the stillness of the night, in an unclouded sky, the stars, like the world's choir, rise and set, and as it were divide existence into two portions—the one, belonging to the earthly, is silent in the perfect stillness of night; whilst the other alone comes forth in sublimity, pomp, and majesty. Viewed in this light, the starry Heavens truly exercise a moral influence over us; and who can readily stray into the paths of immorality if he has been accustomed to live amidst such thoughts and feelings, and frequently to dwell upon them? How are we entranced by the simple splendors of this wonderful drama of nature!

—Wilhelm von Humboldt.

Veteran Railroad Succumbs to Modern Age

The oldest surviving railway in the world, chartered in 1804, has been electrified. Graduating from horse power to steam power in 1877, it has passed from steam power to electrical power. This line is the old Swansea and Oystermouth Line, more familiarly known as the "Mumbles Railway." It is in South Wales and at one point along the line crosses a river over an ancient Roman bridge.



WOMAN'S WORK



THE NATIONAL WHIRLPOOL

By a WORKER'S WIFE

I AM so tired of reading that the building trades have had too high a standard of living; that they'll have to learn to do without things; and that a big wage cut in these trades would automatically start business going again, that I'm ready to explode. The bankers, industrialists, and stock market gamblers who were too greedy for profit to see where their stupidity was leading them have plunged us into the present desperate condition, and now they want to pass the buck.

If my readers are annoyed, as I know they are, by the same propaganda in the press and on the lips of gullible people, let them repeat these facts:

A high hourly rate does not necessarily mean a high income by the year. A \$30 a week clerk who works every week may make more than a \$60 a week electrician who doesn't.

Building tradesmen are highly skilled mechanics in a highly hazardous calling. Wage cutting has been tried extensively and hasn't improved business a bit because this is a depression not because of famine but because of surplus.

The building trades are the subject of an organized attack by racketeering bankers and industrialists because they are a well-organized group that has the courage to stand up like men and fight back. It is true that they have taken wage cuts but through organization they have limited the cuts to much less than the employers demanded, and wages are still controlled by union agreement. Bankers want to break the organization so they can throw wages into the chaotic condition of the unorganized trades, where each man's wages are separately determined by the employer and the worker has to take what is offered.

And we women, we housewives and mothers, are going to fight this campaign of scandal and slander against the unions. We're going to be ready to speak up and do our share in influencing public opinion.

Squelch the Whisperers

Did you ever notice that the things you believe are not what some prominent man says over the radio, or in the newspaper, so much as what your next-door neighbor tells you "is positively a fact?" The whispering campaign has been used many times to spread filth against progressive candidates. Allegations which could not be brought out into the open because they would be branded as lies have been passed from

mouth to mouth, growing more lurid as they went.

But the minute that private citizens refuse to be misled by such propaganda; when they have courage to stand up and say, "That is not true, you cannot produce the facts, and if you don't want to be charged with falsehood, don't spread that story any farther," the whisper dies.

Often scandal is spread by people, usually women, with perfectly innocent intent, because it is "juicy." They don't think what harm they may be doing.

We must use our influence to protect those men and organizations that are protecting our homes, our children's futures, our family happiness; and in a larger sense, our happiness as a nation.

It will be the same way in the coming

political campaign. You will be told many things that you know not to be true, and told these things over and over in the hope that you will believe them. Stick to our progressive candidates and don't be afraid to squelch a lie.

Use Your Vote

Your vote is very important. If it were not for the misuse and neglect of our voting power we would have had a Congress that would not have put relief for the bankers at the head of the list and help for the starving at the very end.

Women have not been the power in political life that it was hoped they would be. We are no less competent than the men but we don't do much better than they did, either. The social legislation that the women voters expected to pass has on the whole, proved to be a dream. Women cannot be thought of as separate from their own walk in life, their social strata, and their interests cannot be separate from those of their own men folks. This is no time for indifference or timidity. We are fighting for all we hold dear. Register, and vote, and see that the right man wins. Political labels, Democrat or Republican, don't mean anything. It's the man's record that counts, his record on legislation for labor and for the common people.

The Tragic Army

I saw the Bonus Army march down Pennsylvania Avenue.

It seemed to me the most tragic of all parades. Stripped of pomp and glory, the ex-soldiers are a section of the army of the jobless. Their parade was a wordless protest against an industrial system that denies work to able-bodied men.

Marching almost in silence—the three bands spaced along the columns were far apart—greeted almost in silence by the crowds that lined the historic avenue—they were a grim symbol of individual tragedy that has become fused into mass tragedy of a nation.

Blue shirts, khaki pants and patched coats, threadbare business suits and overalls from the farm and the long departed job; a few cherished uniforms and tattered service caps. Medal-of-honor men in the fore wearing the highest medals France and America can award for devotion and courage. In the rear, the disabled, legless, armless, crippled, riding in battered trucks.

(Continued on page 376)

PEQUOT SHEETS LEAD TEST

Pequot sheets, union made, made a remarkable record in a test of the leading trade-marked sheets conducted by an impartial testing bureau. Nine brands of sheets in the 68-72 or comparable constructions sold competitively were tested and the complete data sheets show:

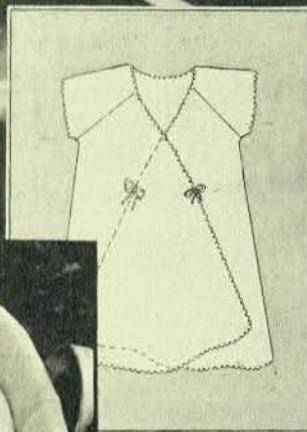
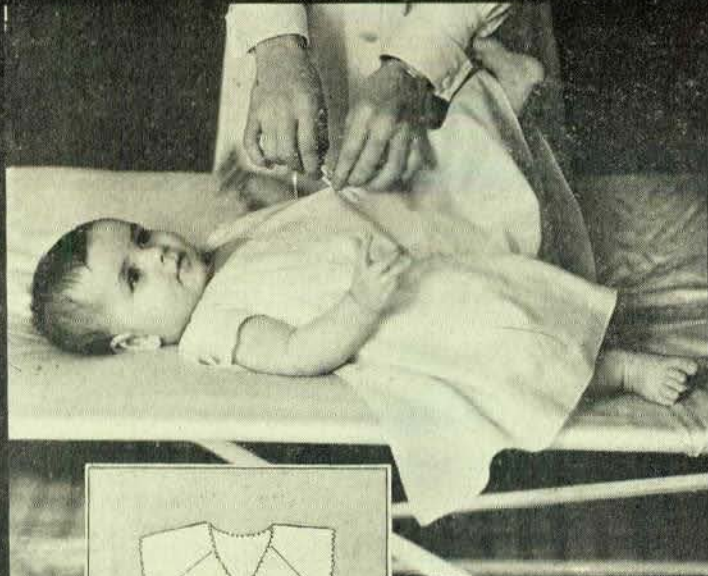
1. That Pequot had the highest average breaking strength before washing.
2. That Pequot had the highest average breaking strength after 100 washings.
3. That Pequot had the greatest consistency in breaks before and after washing.
4. That Pequot showed the least variation in weight per square yard.
5. That Pequot had the lowest sizing content by less than half that of any other brand tested.
6. That Pequot showed less than average shrinkage.

You can't depend on advertising and you may lose money buying for price. When you buy union made products you get the quality that gives you your money's worth. By these tests Pequot was proved to be the longest wearing, most honestly made of all sheets in its competitive group, and was proved to shrink less than the other brands. When you stock up your linen closet, insist on Pequot.



Summer Fashions in BABY CLOTHES

as presented by the
U. S. Bureau of
Home Economics



tie up your baby for summer in a charming little dress of fine white nainsook! Material is cut on the bias for stretchability and the criss-cross front is tied with two tape bows . . .



pee



Diagrams show how these dresses are made. The yoke-front dress—above—has wide raglan sleeves, easy to adjust. White or tinted batiste with dainty pastel binding is suggested.

There are no seams except on the shoulders of this lovely little slip, so easy to make and launder. A hand-rolled edge provides trimming and finish.

STANDING FOUR SQUARE

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Wish there were more jobs—yep, we sure do—and more laughs; but the boys are sending us lots of good stuff nevertheless.

* * *

Labor Day

This day is ours, my mates of the field,
It is one day that we will never yield;
For labor this day comes but once a year,
And capital can't take it away from us here.

Our glorious country has made it a law
Of the land for toilers; it wisely foresaw,
When labor triumphant gets a living wage,
Justice will know of what stuff we're made.

This day is in honor of the men who toil
By the sweat of their brow in city and soil;
And to give their galling collars ease,
While capital puts on the axle grease.

For labor must work for home and the wife
And nobody knows how hard is our life;
We owe the grocer, baker, and the butcher
shop,
It seem our troubles and debts will not stop.

If there were no gaps in our pay for a year,
We'd soon overcome all the miseries here;
But only on Labor Day we feel free and
alive,
And the rest of the year we struggle and
strive.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
I. O.

N. B.: I think I'm a lucky guy, I have a
wife and a cigar-lighter—and both work.

* * *

This would be funny if it wuzn't so sad:

My Old Pal

I'm thinking of you, old pal,
And I see your smiling face.
Ever since you left me,
I don't seem to get no place.

I didn't know I'd miss you
Till you'd went away.
I thought that you were joking;
Didn't think you'd stay.

Just why you left me, pal,
Is more than I can guess,
But now, old pal, I need you,
For I'm in an awful mess.

I haven't got a home, pal;
Last week my rent was due.
I'm sitting on the sidewalk
As I write these lines to you.

I have nothing left but shoe strings;
I am walking on bare feet.
My back is to the wall, pal,
For my pants has got no seat.

My meals are getting far between,
I am in trouble to my neck;
I hope that you will hurry back,
My old pal, the Pay Check.

THE NEWS BOY,
Local No. 545, St. Joseph, Mo.

Bartender, Make That Two Beers

(From a New York paper): Among the
chief speakers was Henry Ward Beer, New
York, president of the Federal Bar Association
of New York.

* * *

The Future

When good times get back again,
I wonder how things will be?
Will the boys forget what they went through?
Will they be too blind to see?

Will they forget the days
That they struggled hard to live;
Hoping and hoping for a little work,
But there was none to give?

Will they forget the "slashing" of wages,
And the laying off of men;
And the promise if we took the cut
The work would then begin?

Will they forget the faithful work
Our officers put through?
In times like these 'tis hard to please
Even me and you.

But let us not forget that now
Many of us are "broke,"
We have empty wallets,
Just as Joe Yarvice wrote;

And when times are good again,
The words from Yarvice are true,
We will owe our victory in this fight
To the I. B. E. W.

DAVID A. MOORE,
Local No. 7.

* * *

A Note to Masterson

Here's how to Brother Masterson,
Where are you now, in Washington?
I hope we'll meet, old pal, some day,
Then many a tale we could portray.
But do not come to Portland, Maine;
There are no poles up here to *gaine.
But if you come to hunt or fish,
You'll surely fill a long-felt wish.
Be sure to bring along some jack,
Or else, my friend, you won't get back.
Maine scarcely has a cheerful giver,
Who'd dig to gas a floater's flivver.
I'm hoping now, from Springfield, Mass.,
Some dough will come to buy some gas.
Then if you wish to find real zest,
In the hot days of July,
Oh come with me out west,
And let all the world go by.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
still in Portland, Me.

* Gaine—A slot in a pole in which the
cross arm is fitted.

* * *

Whoosh!

Salesman: But madam, what is your ob-
jection to using an electric flat iron?

Lady: You can throw it only the length of
the cord.

Book Agent to Electrician: You ought to
buy an encyclopedia, now your boy is going
to school.

Electrician: Not on your life! Let him
walk, the same as I did!

* * *

Cracks

The man who proudly boasts that he "runs
things" in his home, usually means the car-
pet sweeper, washing machine and the clock.

Legal 4 per cent beer would take thou-
sands of brewery horses off the race tracks
in this country.

Adam was the first to go in for radio,
'cause he exchanged a spare part for a loud
speaker.

R. B. BAKER,
L. U. No. 474.

* * *

The Poison Pen

It creeps and crawls, sneakin' in back,
Fearful lest by light it be shed;
It leaves dirt and filth in its track,
Striving discord and strife to spread.
It seeks to destroy what men had built,
To create chaos and set a flame;
It stoops to snakes' methods in its guilt,
To gain its end and further its game.
In its lust for slander and crime,
It does defy all rules and laws;
There shall come to pass, in due time,
When it'll betray its master's cause!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Paul Long, electrician, Kinston, N. C.,
thinks every electrician should carry a cat,
according to the New York Times. Long
had the job of running a cable through the
top of a house, but between the roof and
the ceiling there was hardly room for him to
squeeze in, and the distance was 80 feet.

He had an idea. He cut a hole in one end
just under the roof, tied a string to a cat's
tail, and shoved it in. He closed the hole
and left an inch-wide opening, then cut an-
other hole where he wanted the other end
of the cable. He sat down and waited.

The cat was slow, but finally appeared at
the second hole. Long pulled her out with
the string to her tail, tied his cable to the
string, and completed the job.

* * *

Howdy Do!

This is to be my initial bow

To this page of wit and chatter,
Making me eligible, somehow,

To submit any future matter.

I'm taking the editor upon his word,

Been reading the page so long;

A line or two from me will be heard—

Into print I now plunge headlong!

HARRY ALEXANDER,
Local No. 3.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, another month has gone by and still we are living in hopes, waiting for something to break, but the only thing that has broke is the old bank roll, and that has been empty so long that you would faint if you saw one again.

As I was saying in my last letter about the Chamber of Commerce and the contractors and labor committee and business men meeting in regard to helping the building mechanics, I am sorry to say it turned out to be an awful flop. Out of all the letters that were sent out to the business men only five showed up. So you see what chance labor has to day to co-operate with capital. The only place you see that done is in the movies.

And we heard of all the money that was appropriated to advance the banks in giving credit to help building and home owners, but according to the reports it will take quite a time before the system goes into effect. It will be a good political move just before election, for the papers surely are full of all kinds of bills to help employment, but it has been going on for years and nothing happening yet.

I was hoping Congress and Senate would pass some kind of a bill to start new building, but no such luck to help the working men. They got us just where they want us and we will fall in line just like the rest.

Our meetings have been very quiet the last two months and very little coming up for debate. We had International Organizer Kenefick with us at last meeting, but he was with us only in regard to making a report on our wage question which the bosses have noticed was to go into effect. But our committee is still arbitrating for a one dollar cut a day instead of two, for it would not make any difference with no work in sight, but we have left everything in the committee's hands and we will abide by what they do, and we will wish them all the best of luck, for it is no easy job.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Maybe some of our ex-members are wondering what has become of Pueblo. Well, Pueblo is still going along as well as could be expected. Work is very quiet here, which is the report we hear from every other locality.

Our women's auxiliary is still holding card parties every month and I am still the champion prize winner, because between meetings I always forget how to play Monte Carlo whist and when I have learned the game again it is time for the eats.

I have been in Local No. 12 since 1918 and we have been fortunate all these years in not losing any of our members, until recently when Brother Dotson, our city inspector, died rather suddenly, and today our papers carried the account of the death of Brother George Pim in an automobile accident at Bellflower, Calif. Brother Dotson passed away on May 21, and Brother Pim on June

READ

How rubber barons work, by L. U. No. 306.

Machines and the depression, by L. U. No. 329.

Busses, taxes and the railroads, by L. U. No. 734.

Addressed to non-union men, by L. U. No. 1141.

San Antonio still has sunshine, by L. U. No. 60.

Short Hours, the solution, by L. U. No. 100.

A call to independency, by L. U. No. 226.

Willow whistle chases clouds away, by L. U. No. 230.

The cause—an analysis, by L. U. No. 309.

Our members probe deeply current problems. Here is clear thinking and forceful writing.

5. The two bereavements came upon us very close together. Naturally it was quite a shock to us.

WM. M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The time rolls around so fast that I almost got caught napping. Closing time being the first of the month, I will surely have to hurry this one along by air mail, but a few lines will show that we are still existing.

The sun is shining on both sides of the fence in southern California, the grass is nice and green and the fields have all the appearance of a bountiful crop. About the only thing lacking is the money to buy with after the crop is harvested. There seems to be less money in circulation at present than there ever was before. So the result is we all suffer. The farmer can't sell his crop as there is no money to buy it with. There have been so many living on charity and, now that most of the charitable institutions are almost all out of funds, just what are the poor folks who cannot take care of themselves to do? If ever a community and a nation needed anything we surely need that \$5,000,000,000 bond issue that we read so much about. If Mr. Hoover would take time off to really investigate he would not oppose it as he does.

Local No. 18 is just about holding its own, and we consider ourselves very fortunate to be doing that. Were it not for the fact that we have some real hard workers as our officers, there is no telling where we would have been in the mire by this time. Yes, we were more than fortunate to have such a man as Charles Eckles as president, Lou Morgan as our secretary, Williams as our business representative, and an executive board par excellence. That's our lineup and, boy, how she does click! They seem to have the trait of keeping the wheels of our machine rolling nicely and smoothly.

A small lay off of a few men with the department of power caused quite a little flurry a few days ago, and just what the results are going to be no one seems to know. The department is now on a five-day week basis; whether they cut down to four and a half or four-day basis we can't tell as yet. This would be done so as to keep as many men at work as possible.

At our last meeting we noticed some of the real old timers, members who decorated the hall years ago at the meetings. It made me think of olden times, when men were men, and they met to really talk unionism. This day and time the indoor sport is to talk politics. We can blow off more gas about some cheap politician than about anything else. Time has surely brought some changes to us. We at one time were very militant; at the present we are what I consider very soft.

Some of our worthy Brothers took me to task for the missive I had in the May issue, but their hands rolled off of me like water rolls off of a duck's back. I didn't take this job with the expectation of pleasing everybody, so that's that.

Hoping this reaches the I. O. on time, I am hoping for a bigger and better vote on light wine and real beer.

JESSE E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Well, the storm has subsided somewhat in regard to an attempt to slash all government employees' wages, and at the present time there seems to be an air of mystery prevailing around here in Washington as to what our hard earned victory will cost us in the near future. The average government employee, while not wishing to appear as a pessimist, still has a hunch that Uncle Sam has something up his sleeve, and intends to spring it at the eleventh hour—just before Congress adjourns.

To inform all electrical workers who happen to be employed in navy yards and shore stations that are affiliated with the I. B. E. W. through their various locals throughout this land of ours, this writer has talked to three of the most influential members of Congress, who can be regarded as friends and allies when it comes to looking after the welfare of the working man employed in the navy yards.

The Hon. Fred A. Britten, who hails from the great state of Illinois, is an outstanding friend and champion of all things that pertain to our navy. While chairman of the powerful naval affairs committee for 14 years, Mr. Britten has many a time used his influence and leadership in securing funds that would enable the workmen of the navy yards to continue with their work. Many of us today feel deeply obligated to Mr. Britten for his interest in our welfare, and we are deeply honored in having such a man always fighting for the navy and its workmen.

Massachusetts also sends us two more champions of the navy yards, namely the Hon. John W. McCormack and the Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. Both of these gen-

tle men are vitally interested in our navy yards, and many a time they have fought shoulder to shoulder in vicious attempts on the part of these pacifists to scuttle our yards on the pretext that they are not necessary. Readers of the WORKER may read every now and then in the daily papers propaganda that is put out by this so-called "Quaker group," who would sink our navy if they had their way. But I know any ex-gob who carries a card in the I. B. E. W.—and there are plenty of them, I presume—will pay no attention to this propaganda, but will use his influence in helping to kill such tommy-rot. Illinois and Massachusetts can be congratulated on sending men to Congress who are always looking out for the interest of our navy and navy yards.

The writer has been rather neglectful in regards to the news of our local here at the yard. I do not wish to be censured too severely for such neglect, as this wage-cutting mania here in Washington has thrown us all for a loss, but I guess we'll all regain our equilibrium when it's all over.

Well, for the boys who never come up who may read this and after reading it get wise to themselves and stop making excuses, listen, Brothers, we have received five new members in the last two months. They are now Brothers Kennedy, Cook, LaMuir, Cogswell and Rowe. We had plenty of fun "putting them through," and you birds who never show up don't know what you are missing.

Our May meeting was an overflow one, the biggest yet, but it could be 100 per cent. Anyway, what a meeting we had! Our president, Brother Haussner, and Brother Steuart made their report to the boys on their committee work in regards to our standing on this pay cut proposition. The I. O. officers gave them some good dope and their report was very optimistic. See what you boys missed for not coming up. If you dear Brothers are interested in your wages you had better come up to the next meetings and get in touch with the facts as they are and stop prognosticating.

Brother "Jack" Welsh is doing good work among the non-union group and from his report it seems it won't be long before we'll have another big initiation. Keep the good work up, "Jack"; we're all with you. Brother Beagle, over at St. Elizabeth's hospital, was the lucky man, Thursday night; he got the gravy. More power to you, Eddie.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, this being the end of my term, I do not know of much news about Baltimore, unless I may mention the fact as to one of our fairly good jobs having gone unfair—a hospital annex. Then, too, our beautiful new postoffice is completed and all hands are on vacation. The new library is still in progress and I only hope to see more of its kind coming out of the ground before I get too old.

Hoover and Curtis! I am wondering who the Democrats will be? At any rate they will have a wet plank and, as usual, a full dinner pail (?), also an auto for every family.

Now then, our June JOURNAL popped out of press too early for my last scribble, so I hope this goes through o. k. Below are the officers elected for the two-year term: President, S. Lawson; vice president, E. Garmatz; financial secretary, T. J. Fagen; recording secretary, C. Sholtz; treasurer, Melchior; executive board, F. Daum, R. Forrest; examining board, Wheeler, Thompson, Barnett; business representative, George Seeba.

So, farewell; hope every writer does his stuff, so I can continue to read. PARKS.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Local 60 still meets every first and third Wednesday, at 8 p. m., but one could hardly prove it by counting noses at the hall. What's the matter, Brothers; surely you are not all working overtime every meeting night?

Well, I have always had a hankering to be a banker, and now it looks like I am going to be forced to get in the game, as our local catastrophe has been promised a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, provided the casualties will take stock in a new bank instead of filthy lucre. Isn't that just too darling? Oh well, there are 21,999 others in the same boat and I did not lose enough to start a war about, but it surely did hurt my feelings.

Any way, San Antonio is lucky as the depression has not affected the climate much. It's still "Sunny San Antonio," fellows, but one does need a little "ham and," or at least "coffee and," mixed in to really enjoy the climate.

If Mr. Garner puts over his public works bill we will get a little work, as the land has already been bought for a new postoffice to cost \$1,775,000 and this is included in Mr. Garner's bill. This will not only be a post-office, but a federal building to house all of Uncle Sam's official family in San Antonio, which is surely needed as they are scattered all over town in privately owned buildings.

This bill may only provide work for 100,000 men for a year, as Mr. Hoover says, but that would be 100,000 families, and all of them would consume a few groceries, etc., which would help to get the wheels moving, and how about the cement mills, steel works, quarries, etc., that would furnish the materials?

WM. L. CANZE.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Leslie Melvin, from Seattle, bought a third interest in a schooner, equipped it with stores and prospecting tools. The three men left Nome, Alaska, last summer for Point

Barrow and Beaufort Sea. They were going prospecting somewhere on the Mackenzie River.

Apparently all was well, but any "sour-dough" Alaskan would have advised them not to go on any expedition with three in the party. Sourdoughs call it a "devil's party."

So long as they were fighting the storms of the Arctic and ice floes of Beaufort Sea they worked together, but the Arctic night came; it was fall. They beached the boat, went ashore and built camp. Then the eternal triangle that humans are always forming but can't endure—they quarreled. Leslie had to leave. He couldn't carry enough food to last long, so was forced to live off the land. He got blubber from the Eskimos for food in a 1,500 mile "mush" back to white people. It was one of the greatest adventures ever undertaken in the north.

There is a similar triangle—capital, government and humanity.

We sailed the ship of state through the World War and reached a safe harbor, and now, the Arctic night of depression. The northern lights of uncertainty in place of the sun. Mr. Morgan, the banker, tells the less needy worker to help the more needy; he can't give any aid. We must get out and live off the land in this winter blackness.

Shall we leave the "ship"? Do as Leslie did? Take our course by the prevailing west wind and face toward Russia? We could make it; but we are not going. It is quite evident that there must be a correction made in this unbalanced condition. This night of gloom will end, but will government and humanity learn to control its capital and never again go into partnership with the bankers? Why should not the government own the banks?

One of the brightest and most progressive achievements of labor during the summer is the radio lectures on "American Labor and the Nation," given under the auspices of the national advisory council on radio in education. Every union member should send for a copy of those lectures.

We are also looking forward with keen interest to the series of radio lectures that will begin on Labor Sunday, September 4.

Industry has fought organized labor for 50 years and now they admit that we were



By a Young Student, Gonzalez

right in defending humanity. If "Mother" Jones and martyrs of Ludlow could listen to the voice of labor over the nation-wide network they would declare this to be the golden jubilee year of labor.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

After so long a time, Local No. 100, through none other than myself, wishes to take this means of letting the world know that we are still alive, in spite of, rather than because of, the great building boom that has not as yet materialized; I mean the boom that was to come immediately wages had been dropped the 20 per cent asked for, rather demanded, and received.

I have often wondered just how long it will take for the working people of these United States to awake to the fact that they carry their own conditions around with them, at least they do if they have brains and guts enough to know it and demand what is just in the way of working conditions and wages.

At the present time, with all the agitation about betterment of conditions for the unemployed, we sit here with the solution within our grasp and fail to do anything about it. All the smart men of the country, including those appointed by the President of the United States to arrive at a solution of the problem, have fallen down on the job, so I believe it is time for some of us who are not gifted with so many brains to, not only offer, but put in operation at least a partial solution of the problem of unemployment.

Going back to the old story that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, I might remind you that the I. B. E. W. is part of a chain, in theory at least, if not always in practice. As an international union we can not do it all, but it seems to me, since no one else has done it, that our international officers have a wonderful chance, at the present time, to do our part towards re-establishing that old standby we used to know as normalcy.

I am not offering this as a kick, rather a means to an end and I may be all wet, but to date have seen nothing else offered that has accomplished anything. If our International Officers were to go to the heads of the A. F. of L. and get them to agree, through the locals, or even put it out as an order from the different I. O.'s, that from a date, to be decided by them, that six hours would constitute a day's work, and make it national in scope, every local in the international participating, on and from that date, I believe the first step would have been taken towards that corner that we have been reading about for lo, these many years!

Most of us are working for and by the hour, so wages, except on an hourly basis could be forgotten for the time, the first objective being work for the many. Cutting two hours a day from the present eight-hour day would help tremendously in the fight—you cannot call it anything else. We have to put our men to work and the condition of the country is such, at present, that a scheme like that would be welcomed by most with open arms. Too, you have one of the greatest arguments in the world to give as a reason, namely, that even the government has fallen down on the solution of the problem, so organized labor will try it for themselves.

Winter is not so far away, in spite of the fact that summer has just arrived and there are many men, as well as women and children, who would thank God for a few days' work which would enable them to get enough money to eat a few days out of the

week at least. You cannot go any place that you don't run across plenty of men who are willing to work for most anything that you have to offer, and I repeat, willing to work, so you know they are not all bums. They must eat to live. If they can't work enough to get money to eat, well, they are going to eat and you and I know it, so the least we can do will be to help what we can. What do you think?

J. H. ROBINSON.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

This letter to the WORKER will be short and sweet because I know the time is nearly up for copy and I want to get it in. Local No. 103 has just held its biennial election and the result shows a great number of changes. The voting was carried on in the English High School gymnasium where six voting machines were used. The polls were open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and the result of the election shows the following list of officers elected:

President, Charles P. Buckley; vice president, Stanley B. Barton; recording secretary, Frank R. Sheehan; financial secretary, John J. Regan; treasurer, James T. Kilroe; business manager, Joseph L. Murphy; executive board, Joseph L. General, Edward C. Carroll, Timothy J. McSweeney, Edward Cunningham; examining board, Benjamin Carpenter, James F. Horan, Wm. Ralph, Thomas Whelan, Edward F. York; state electrical workers convention, J. J. Regan, F. R. Sheehan; State Branch of A. F. of L. Convention, James T. Kilroe, F. R. Sheehan, Frank L. Kelley, J. P. Buckley, E. C. Carroll.

International Vice President Chas. D. Keaveney was in charge of the election which was orderly and businesslike. The newly elected officers will be installed July 13.

GOODY.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

There is no particular reason for a letter from 108 except to let old friends know that we are still on the map.

We held election of officers this month and will install next month the new officers, who are: President, R. L. Meeks; vice president, H. E. Kilmer; recording secretary, Bill Stowe; treasurer, L. T. Payne; member executive board, L. L. Loveless. As no one would accept the nomination for financial secretary, business representative, Brother Hamilton will carry on until the office is filled.

The power company's range sale, wherein they install service and circuit wiring to the customers free is some help as they let these jobs to the contractors in turn, also jumper-

proof meter installations are showing some increase these hard times.

Guess this is about all for this time; wish there was a lot of good news to write about.

TOMMY PAYNE.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

Death has stalked in our midst again. Friday, June 10, we lost one of our best friends and most loyal members, Art Glover, the foreman of one of the city's line gangs.

He was always a good friend and a fair foreman, never asking his men to handle anything or go anywhere he wouldn't. On the pole he did his share and watched his partner and on the ground as foreman, he looked out for the safety of his gang.

It took a freak accident to kill this line-man; after surviving all the hazards of stump jumping, hot wires, appendicitis, he got his on the ground without hooks or gloves on. During that little twister (unusual in itself) several high tension wires were blown down. There was one set that had slacked back and was touching the ground in several slack loops. Hundreds of people had walked over these wires and shoved them aside with impunity. Hale, the general foreman, a grunt, and Art started pulling up slack so Phister and Hank Morris could splice. As the wire tightened, Hale and grunt let go and as the last loop left the ground, Art was hit with 6,600. Apparently the secondary network had fed back through a tub, making this wire hot.

Firemen worked on him for two hours with an inhalator after the doctor said there was no hope.

His passing leaves a large sized gap in our circle and in our hearts.

O. F. WILLIS.

L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Just a few lines at this time, as there is no such thing as hard times, in this town anyway. Very nearly every one is working at one thing or another and all are having a good time. We held a smoker on May 26, after the regular meeting, and yours truly copped the big prize. And how some of the regular card players did try! And how!

Brother Hoppey was the punching guy and he had a running job from one table to another and I think he enjoyed it, as I saw a lot of candy bars going his way, and every time he heard of a lone hand he just came a jumping.

Well, we have not had as good a crowd up to the regular nights, but the regulars are there, rain or shine, and they can all be counted on and are doing their bit to keep things going.

Things are not booming here but there are quite a few odd jobs, but do not come in here looking for work, as we have a waiting list for every job, so you see how things are and will be for a while. There are quite a few linemen on the road now, but we are all filled up and lots more waiting to go to work.

We are going to have our picnic the fourth Saturday afternoon in July, at Springbank Park, and if you happen to be in this town then just you come and see what kind of a time you can have. We have not made all of the jokes or prizes up yet, but the boys will be working on them good and hard, you bet, and I think the prizes will be well worth while.

ROY SERVICE.

THE REALITY OF PRAYER

If radio's slim fingers
Can pluck a melody
From night and toss it over
A continent or sea;

If the petaled white notes
Of a violin
Are blown across a mountain
Or a city's din;

If songs, like crimson roses,
Are culled from thin, blue air,
Why should mortals wonder
If God hears prayer?

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER,
in Federal Council Bulletin.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

President, C. G. Moore; vice president, H. S. Hollenbaugh; treasurer, John Hocker; recording secretary, William McK. Brown; financial secretary, R. E. Redmond; business manager, R. W. Emanuel; executive board, C. G. Moore, William McK. Brown, John Hocker, C. S. Snyder, E. D. Bender; examining board, C. G. Moore, William McK. Brown, H. S. Hollenbaugh; delegates to C. L. U., R. W. Emanuel and L. F. Clark; alternate, C. F. Snyder; Welfare Labor Council, C. F. Snyder and R. W. Emanuel. Meeting nights, first and third Mondays, at 7:30 p. m., Union Labor Hall. Membership, 25; working this date, five for two firms, four and one. Several short jobs in sight may or may not go fair.

The biennial election of officers was held last evening and the new staff is given above, each and every one of whom is prepared to welcome prosperity if it ever gets around the corner.

I read the letter in the June WORKER from Shreveport, La., and believe that it voices the thoughts of a great many of the ranks of labor today, but I am afraid that the methods it suggests to attain the ends we want would never succeed at present or in the future. Modern business and modern warfare are directed at long range and the time has passed or is rapidly passing when we can secure employment or negotiate for conditions on the site of the operation.

Therefore, if capital is represented in the legislative halls, on public committees, school boards and other public offices, over the air and as trustees of our public institutions, so must labor be represented there also, and here is the main point, we must have representation that is on a par mentally with his colleagues and may be dressed, fed and lodged equally well.

The cartoonist and the news hound can repeatedly put over the case of the downtrodden rising in desperation and bringing their oppressors to terms and get a big hand but big business will only respect and fear us when we meet them on an equal footing because then we can beat them as our moral and economic foundations are the soundest.

CLARK OF HARRISBURG.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

I do not suppose conditions are much better or worse here than anywhere else from all reports. The large corporations are doing only what they have to do to keep their plants in operation. The P. G. and E. reported in the press, along in January, that they were going to do \$32,000,000 in new work this year.

Shortly after this was published, they quietly killed the program, but did not publish that in the press. They also have the five or five and one-half day week, as suits the company's convenience. About a year ago they went on a five-day week. When the stormy weather came in the winter they went back to five and a half days, through that period up to about April 1, then back to the five days again, with only two extra men hired in that time, and they were laid off when the five days went into effect. They manage to have all days covered by staggering the gangs from Monday to Friday and from Tuesday to Saturday; one gang on standby, subject to call after regular working hours for a week.

There is no extra pay for the standby gang, whether called out or not. So far the five-day week has not put any extra men to work here and will not so long as they continue with it as the P. G. and E. does here.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

There's one way I have of knowing that the good old balmy summer days are close at hand—that is by the appearance of the first straw. This year it mingled with derbies and felts on Saturday, April 30. Although the weather was quite chilly, this top piece, together with its proud owner, had arrived at the corner of Hopkins and Main Avenues, Norwood, without noticeable misfortune. Personally, I was quite comfortable in ordinary dress, including top-coat, and probably would have remained so had I not come in contact with this vestless being who was only in need of a big picnic basket filled with food

and a ribbon circling his hat, bearing the words "Avoca Park," to cause me to feel as though I had just come out of a 90-day coma.

The usual preliminary activities are also being entered into at the various summer resorts. None of them, however, are using as many mechanics in various lines as in former years. At that, a few of our boys are now working on this class of work, for which we really feel grateful. I have been assigned to do my bit toward the reconstruction now under way at Coney Island, which I believe is the most beautiful and best kept park for miles around. I can recall the time when it was possible to make from four to five months in a season at this resort, but as in many other cases, this also seems to be one of the good things of the past, as they now use every effort to eliminate all additional expense as quickly as possible, which means that instead of making months as in previous seasons, one must be satisfied now to make a couple of weeks, with the exception of Al and his first mate, Duke, who carry on for the entire season.

Regardless of conditions nothing but Class A construction is considered at this resort; and in no case does an installation outlive its usefulness. All new work is of metallic installation and buildings of any size are all wired in rigid conduit. All wiremen are expected to do first class work and I would extend a sort of sympathetic feeling toward the one whom Al might discover in an attempt to tape an unsoldered joint.

My past experience together with information from other sources concerning other resorts, shows a tendency to do electrical work in a questionable manner as it is nearly all considered temporary, but the installations at Coney Island can be classed with the best throughout the country. As to maintenance, the duties of the chief electrician in a park similar to Coney Island are onerous (here is a 35-cent word, Bachie). Together with the regular work, several miles of high lines are to be looked after, all of which, under the watchful eyes of Al and Duke are kept in first class condition, as the most rigid state and city inspections at various periods prove.

Am glad to report that Brother Thomas Loaring, Sr., although in a critical condition, is still fighting gamely to come through. Tom is suffering a complication of ailments which have kept him in the hospital under the constant attention of two nurses, but we all sincerely hope that he continues to take advantage of the fighting chance given him and comes out o. k.

Brother H. Magrath, at Veterans' Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, is doing nicely.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

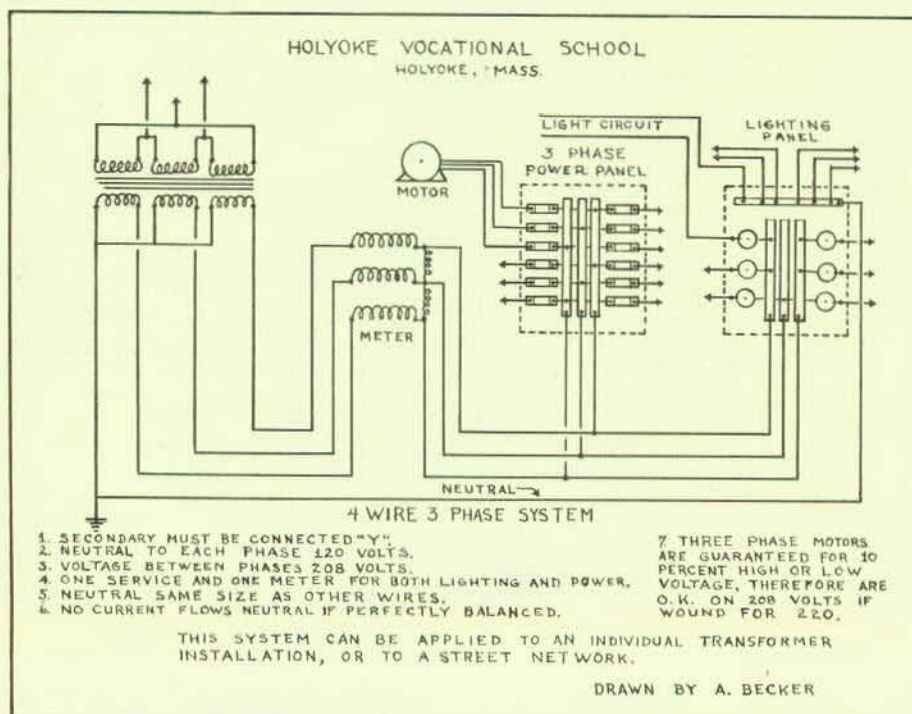
Editor:

There never was a time when real intelligence was more imperative for working people. If American workers ever needed to use their heads and operate their brains at the height of efficiency, that time is now.

We have been prone to allow others to think for us—to allow others to work out our problems to suit themselves until we have become dependent upon others to settle our problems and form our opinions.

Brothers, if labor is to salvage anything from the breakdown of our economic system, we will best do it for ourselves. Instead of waiting for capital and capitalists to decide how small a share of what we produce they will be forced to give us, let us enter the discussions and have a hand in the decisions.

No country can be prosperous with a large block of its workers idle and machines having eliminated a large percentage of work-hours from our industrial life. A redistribu-



tion of work to the workers with radically shorter workdays is absolutely imperative. This fact must be stressed and re-emphasized until we have all—employed and jobless alike—learned it by heart. And then we must realize that the Lord helps those who help themselves, not those who idly sit and complain. We should be up and doing for ourselves.

Election is coming and a worker who votes for any candidate for office without first ascertaining his attitude towards organized labor in particular and the farmer and small business man as well, is laying himself liable to voting for a real enemy of the workers. We need patriots, not politicians and grafters in Washington. Kansas voters should remember that our own Vice President has aligned himself with eastern capital and against the common people; also that Congressman Strong has done the same. Allow me to quote from a letter from another Kansas Congressman, W. P. Lambertson:

"As I watched the roll called in the Senate last night, to reconsider the votes on imported oil and coal, I was more impressed than ever with the un-Americanism of our eastern seaboard. With the coal mining industry prostrate in this country, they voted against a tax on imported coal, and the same on oil. With labor to produce these articles in this country and railroads that need the transportation, these men voted as if they belonged to Venezuela or the Argentine Republic. They are delighted at the low cost of food products. The Atlantic seaboard is no longer American. They look to the sea. We shouldn't further look to them for political leadership."

It is our duty to ourselves and our fellow workers to discover who our enemies are as well as who are our friends and reward them accordingly next November.

Our party leaders are influenced almost entirely by votes and by campaign contributors, who buy immunity with their contributions, but we can offset this with intelligent voting if we will.

However this means a lot of effort, through study and application to a purpose and the lazy ones who believe in letting the officers do it won't try it. In such cases possibly the officers will have to do it all.

Yours for some real union activity in a time of discouragement.

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

I was reading the April WORKER, which by the way, like the rest of its monthly brothers, contains between its covers more information and facts vital to labor's cause than any similar magazine on this North American continent, and realizing as I read the grim, hard fight that our International is making for labor's rights my thoughts became somewhat depressed, and then I came to the "Whistle of Willow," that exuberant little gem of Brother Dale B. Sigler, and to one reader at least that poem revived an almost forgotten memory.

Once there was a willow tree at the side of a brook which meandered lazily through a country village. The green, shimmering leaves of the tree mirrored in the quiet waters beneath, cast a welcome shade for weary wanderers to rest in and children loved to gather there. Little birds perched on its swaying branches and made the air resound with their full-throated music.

One brilliant spring morning a small, bare-foot boy broke off a limb and with his trusty "Joseph Rodger" jackknife, without which no school boy's life of that period was complete, carved himself a whistle. He

placed it to his lips and blew such a clear, sweet note that the birds paused for a moment in their roundelays to listen and the small boy was entranced. The school bell rang. Placing his treasures, the knife and the whistle, in the pocket of his coarse, brown denim trousers the boy made his way into the school to the rude wooden desk on which his name was carved, with ink well rubbed into the letters, to prevent their freshness from being noticed by the grim ogre who presided at the teacher's desk. For a short time the boy coned the pages of his dog-eared reader, but his mind was on the whistle, and at last he gave in to the temptation to have a look at it, following which he placed it to his lips, and just breathed gently on it. To his dismay a clear note sounded above the subdued hum of the school. Instantly there was a dead silence and then he heard his name called out by the grim ogre to come forward. With beating heart he answered the summons, never noticing that he stubbed his pet toe on the upstanding head of a nail in the worn, wooden floor and added a fresh crimson stain to the white rag in which it was tied. Surely the ogre could never have been a boy for he said in harsh tones, "Gimme that whistle!" Reluctantly the boy handed up his treasure and with a sharp pen knife the ogre slit the bark and handing it back to the boy motioned him to his seat.

For a while the sun ceased to shine, but school boys' hearts are elastic. When the four o'clock bell rang and school was dismissed, the boy, with patient skill, made himself another whistle, and the kindly spirit of the willow tree entered into it, and some who heard its joyous music saw a picture of the tree in all its beauty, and felt the cool breeze through its branches temper the heat of the day. As the boy limped slowly along the wooden side walk he kept playing upon the rustic pipe of Pan. The sick man in his chamber heard it and it brought fresh courage to him like the touch of a cool hand on

his fevered brow. The little, round-shouldered bookkeeper in the grocery office paused in his adding of the long columns of dreary figures in the ledger as he heard it and caught the vision of the tree. The tired laborer plodding homeward heard it and the weariness left his limbs. The wealthy man, as he gazed upon the little musician, said fervently to himself, "Oh, that I were a boy again!" and would willingly have given up all his wealth to have exchanged places with the player of the inspired whistle.

May the thousands of readers of the WORKER see the vision of the willow tree and catch the joyous uplift of the "Whistle of Willow," and be thankful that we have a member like Brother Sigler to chase away the clouds and cheer us on our way.

The poem "For Easter Morning," is well worthy of a reprint. This old world has strayed far away from the teachings of the "Master Carpenter," whose life was a life of sacrifice for the poor and meek, and who, in righteous indignation plaited a scourge of cords and with it drove the money changers out of the temple. Today the money changers perch like vultures, high on their seats in Wall Street, and as they plan their selfish schemes at the expense of their fellow man, they wag their heads and piously say, "Let us prey."

May the clean, pure sentiments of Brother Daw's poem carry their message out into the world in these days when greed and selfishness run rampant over the land.

SHAPPIE.

L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

Two of our members were killed, one heroically trying to aid the other, in a power line tragedy here. Both were well liked and respected members of this local. Brother Henney was well known to the travelling Brothers throughout the state. The enclosed clipping tells of the event:

SECOND VICTIM OF POWER LINE DIES TEN HOURS LATER

F. Earl Henney Succumbs to Burns and Injuries from Fall of 45 Feet

COMRADE DEAD WHEN TAKEN FROM TOWER

Everett Ritchie Falls Across Three Wires as He Goes to Henney's Aid

The second victim of the power line tragedy which occurred at the Iowa Public Service company condenser substation near the power house at the head of Lafayette street at 3:30 p. m., Monday was claimed at 1:30 a. m. Tuesday when F. Earl Henney, 50, 317 Eleventh street east, line foreman for the company, died at Allen Memorial hospital.

Henney fell 45 feet to the ground from the tower on the substation after coming in contact with a 2,400-volt wire.

Skull Fractured

He suffered a fracture of the skull, intracranial hemorrhage, and a compound fracture of the right leg, as a result of the fall, in addition to severe burns from the power line.

His co-worker, Everett H. Ritchie, 33, lineman, 1425 Williston avenue, was electrocuted when he went to Henney's aid. His body, terribly burned, was taken from the tower 45 minutes later by firemen on an extension ladder and company employees, who lowered the body on a belt by rope and pulley.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

C. F. Kettering, of Dayton, Ohio, father of the automobile's selfstarter, is always learning something new. Some facts are pleasant; some are not. He shows how this can be by a story: "We had a convention of household electric plant distributors in Dayton some years ago. Each man was asked to tell how much it cost him to wire a room. Finally one big breezy fellow named Bill, from Texas, got up and said, 'Why I can wire a room for half of what these fellows are talking about.'"

"The next day we took him to a room and told him to wire it his way. To our amazement, he merely fastened the wires to the walls with staples.

"'But you can't put up electric wiring that way,' I said to him, when he was done. 'It's against the fire underwriters' code.'"

"'What's that?' asked Bill.

"I gave him the code book of the underwriters and told him to study it overnight. The next morning he laid the book on my desk.

"'Don't that beat hell? The more a fellow knows in this country, the less liberty he's got.'"

—*Colliers for May 14, 1932.*

Contributed by a member of L. U. No. 46, Seattle, Wash.

Crowd Watches Rescue Work

A crowd of some 200 persons watched firemen and service company employees labor to remove Ritchie from the girder on which he was being held. A crew of firemen, directed by Capt. Frank Lindsey, arrived at 3:45 p. m. and the extension ladder on the truck was directed toward the girder after high tension wires alongside had been shortened.

George V. Lonacker, district engineer for the Iowa Public Service company, stated Monday that six employees, including Ritchie and Henney, had been engaged in painting the tower with aluminum paint. The other painters told him afterward that Henney had evidently come into contact

with a wire and was held for a moment while Ritchie rushed to his aid.

Before Ritchie could reach his co-worker, he stumbled and fell across three wires, receiving 4,000 volts of electricity into his body. Meanwhile, Henney was knocked to the ground by the shock of his contact.

Pulled Off Wire

Workmen hurried to Ritchie, pulling him loose from the wires by his clothing. Power was then shut off from within the plant on the wires near the group on the tower.

Oxygen tanks had been prepared for both men at Allen Memorial hospital. Artificial respiration was begun on Ritchie, however,

as soon as he was removed from the tower, by Ernest H. London, wire chief of the Northwestern Bell Telephone company, who rode in the ambulance to the hospital.

Ritchie did not breathe again unaided. At 5:30 p. m. attempts to resuscitate him were given up as useless.

Oxygen was administered to Henney at the hospital, but his breathing became fainter and fainter and finally ceased 10 hours after the accident.

Survived by Widow, Children

Everett H. Ritchie leaves a widow and two small daughters, Beverly, two years and three months old, and Maxine, an infant of six months. His wife and sister, Miss Lillian Ritchie, Waterloo, were at the hospital shortly after he was brought there, and his mother, Mrs. Emma Ritchie, and brother, Howard, arrived from Waverly at 6 p. m.

Ritchie had worked for the Iowa Public Service company for six years. He was born in Westgate, Iowa, August 28, 1898. He married Miss Waiva Lutz in Byron, Ill., June 26, 1924. The couple lived in Waverly before moving to Waterloo six years ago.

Surviving besides the above relatives are two sisters, Miss Mary Louise Ritchie, Waverly, Iowa, and Miss Mabel Ritchie, Haxtum, Colo.

The body was taken to the Kaiser mortuary at Waverly.

Prayer service will be held at the home, 1425 Williston avenue, at 2 p. m., Thursday, and later that afternoon at the Murphy United Brethren church in Westgate, with Rev. J. D. Klooz, of Summer, officiating. Burial will be in the cemetery near the church.

With Company 28 Years

Franklin Earl Henney was born September 10, 1881, in Sherman township, Jasper county, Iowa. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Henney. After living in Colorado for 15 years he returned to Iowa. He had been in the employ of the Iowa Public Service company since 1904.

Henney was a member of Waterloo lodge, No. 328, Loyal Order of Moose, and Waterloo aerle, No. 764, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was unmarried.

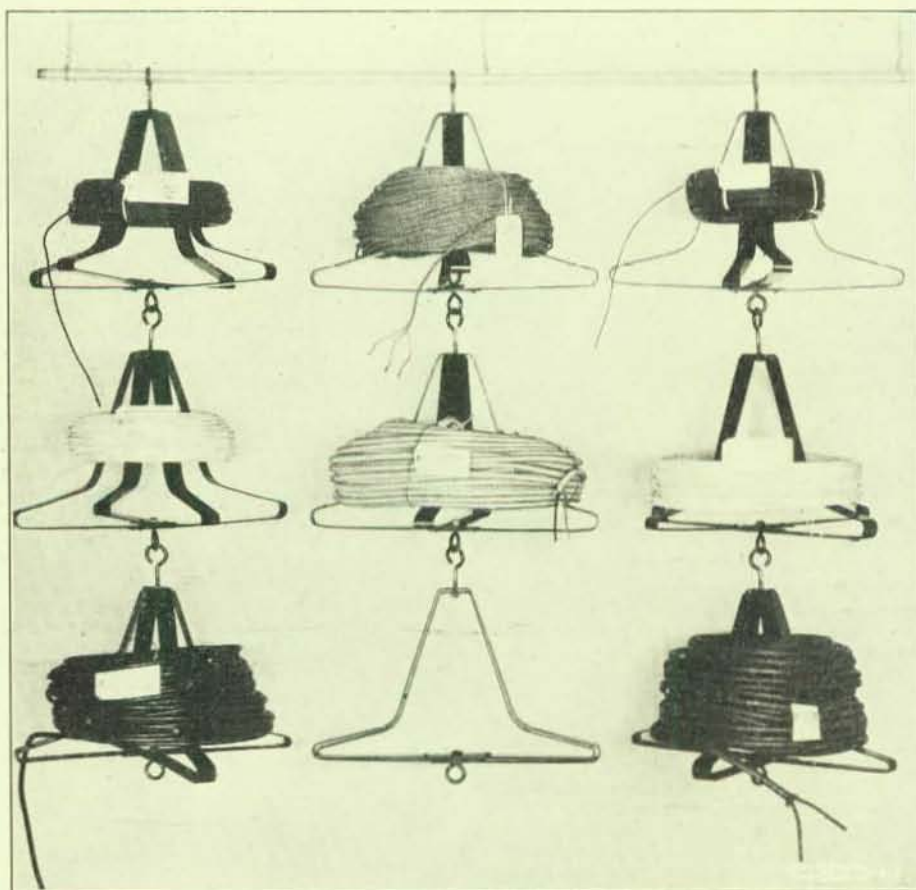
Surviving are three sisters, Miss Mabel and Miss Grace Henney, with whom he lived at 317 Eleventh street east, and Mrs. Irene Madorin, Pampa, Tex.

Funeral arrangements Tuesday afternoon awaited word from the sister in Texas.

The body was taken to the O'Keefe & Towne mortuary.

H. A. MOYER.

BALL FOLDING WIRE REEL



(Left to right.)
No. 14 R. C.
No. 10 R. C.
No. 2 R. C.
Telephone wire

B. X.
Reel closed
No. 18 R. C.
No. 12 Slow Burning
Romex

This reel weighs only six pounds and when not in use can be closed and hung on a nail out of the way, and takes up about as much room as a coat hanger. It is made to hang from above instead of being mounted on a base; can be grouped in banks by suspending other reels on eye bolts that are fastened to under side.

There are no bolts, nuts or other gadgets to adjust or lose; all you have to do is to drop your coil of wire or B. X. on it, hang it from a pipe, nail joists or anything above, and you are ready to go.

It will take all sizes of wire from No. 18 to No. 2 or B. X. A slight touch will start it turning, as the only bearing is at the top

and it cannot foul or jam, as there is no base or stand for it to foul on.

All the boys who have tried it out have put their O. K. on it, and hope, as we all do, that some day we will have some wire to put on, too. I have not been able to advertise or market this as yet on account of the sad condition of the treasury, but thought it might interest some of the boys in other sections of the country. Price: \$3 with 40 per cent discount to I. B. E. W. members.

JOHN E. BALL,
L. U. No. 58,
702 St. Clair Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

By the time this letter is published in the JOURNAL, all the various locals will have elected new sets of officers; many changes will have taken place and, while it is too much to hope that all of them will be for the better, let us hope that few of them will be for the worse.

In times of stress, such as we are now passing through, the problems confronting the officers of a labor union are such as to tax to the utmost the efficiency and ability of those with the most outstanding qualifications of leadership and with the clearest vision and perception of the conditions and circumstances under which they must labor if they are to function successfully. Few locals have officers who will rate this high (men of this type frequently go higher up), and the stress and difficulties of the exigency of the times being entirely too great to be

met by those of more mediocre type, it is not surprising that these changes should be made by the rank and file in a frantic endeavor to improve conditions that in many instances, have become all but unbearable.

If mistakes have been made, the blame should not be laid to the rank and file; they are doing the best they can and, generally speaking, better than might be reasonably expected. They elect their officers to leadership with the expectation of receiving service from them of the kind and rendered in the manner they desire. All too often do those who have been thus elevated to leadership, lose touch with and forget that they are servants of the rank and file and arrogate to themselves the functions of bosses or dictators and instead of carrying out those policies desired and designated by the rank and file, proceed to institute and enforce policies of their own which are frequently far from being in accord with the wishes of, and occasionally very irksome to, the rank and file, and this, by creating an antagonism between the membership and the officialdom of a local union, generally culminates in a house cleaning at election time—occasionally to the detriment of the local union.

This sort of thing is by no means peculiar to the local unions of the I. B. E. W., nor even to the local unions of the labor movement. Examples of it may be found in many organizations, both within and outside the labor movement of much wider range of scope and influence than a local union. Many instances in point might be cited but a few will be sufficient to illustrate the point. One case is that of the leaders of the American Legion declaring their organization as being against the payment of the bonus, when every ex-service man in the country, whether a member of the Legion or not, is anxious for and very much in need of the payment of the bonus. A second instance is that of the officials of the A. F. of L. opposing unemployment insurance when practically the entire rank and file are clamoring for it and have been for quite some time. And perhaps the most glaring example of this sort of stolid indifference on the part of a dictatorial officialdom to the wishes and needs of those whom they should serve, is exemplified by our federal government in their persistently turning a deaf ear to the distress and needs of the great mass of the people and passing a sales tax that will still further oppress those least able to bear it after having lowered and refunded income taxes to the wealthy, continually refusing all appeals for relief that come from the farmers and the unemployed and the ex-service men while they dole out billions of dollars to the banks, the insurance companies and the railroads.

Nor are these officials entirely to blame, as individuals, for this callousness, for it is an attitude of mind begotten of the natural reactions of average human nature to the more prominent features of the problems of their work and the psychological influence of the conditions of their environment.

The sick people in a hospital, to the nurses, soon cease to be suffering men, women and children and become just so many patients. The patient being operated on ceases to be a living, feeling, suffering human being to the surgeon and is just another case. And so, also with the business agent or other labor official; the members of the organization become just so many sources of income, to the organization (through the payment of their dues) or so many units of labor power to be disposed of to the best advantage, or so many voting units to be placated by promises and back-patting at election time. The roots of the underlying causes of

all this, lie deep within the economic organization of the existing social structure.

The machine age with its watchwords of "efficiency" and "material success," with its disregard of motives and insatiable demand for results, no matter how accomplished; with its perpetual sneer at idealism, with its lack of social contacts and consequent lack of sympathy and understanding between those who direct and those who operate, this is the agency within our environment that has caused the mind of man, even when dealing with human beings, human problems, human values, to treat them the same as inanimate objects and to act, itself, as a soulless, mechanical contrivance. The machine is dominating man instead of man dominating the machine.

Our entire industrial system is just a number of aggregations of more or less synchronized machines, and management must keep these machines running. Though millions must perish and unimaginable misery and suffering prevail, management must keep the machine going to grind out the profits, the dividends for the stockholders, the owners. Must! For if the management of Group A should hesitate it might give an advantage to Group B that would spell disaster to Group A, so they are also the victims—the man under the machine. And thus does the present industrial system dehumanize human beings through its private ownership of the means of production and distribution and the attendant profit system.

There are but two solutions to the riddle; either destruction of the entire structure of our modern social system and a return to savagery, where our individualistic tendencies can have full sway or put a curb on individualism in the interests of humanity and through the co-operative ownership of the machinery of production and distribution and an operation of it for production for use instead of for profit.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Editor:

A few more lines to let you know how things are in Little Rock and vicinity.

Of the two jobs we had going here, the Fort Roots hospital job is practically complete with the exception of some underground work.

The post office and federal building is coming along nicely with the roughing in nearly completed. There is nothing new in sight and plenty of men on hand to do the work we have.

We just held our election and the members expressed their confidence in the old officers by reelecting most of them for another term.

The G. O. P. held their puppet show in jig time. They certainly turned out a straddle that was a masterpiece. At that I suppose they will please as many people as the average person does who tries to please everyone.

A few more days and we will know what the Democrats can do. If they don't show up any more intestinal stamina than the G. O. P. has, it looks like our only hope is to draft Mussolini for a four-year term. Er sumpin.

The blackberries and chiggers are both ripe here now. Your scribe got initiated to both last Sunday. The former were pretty good and the latter weren't so bad.

M. BRACE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Akron rubber moguls indorse six-hour day. In this great city of opportunity we hear that the rubber barrons have indorsed the six-hour day as a means of reducing unem-

ployment. We hear the six-hour day was approved after several other plans had been tested.

Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Co., says: "I am convinced that if the short-hour day were adopted generally and wherever possible, it would put millions of men into a position where they would be self-supporting."

You will note that Mr. Litchfield said short-hour day, not six-hour day, but most papers and writers construe it as meaning six hours. I wonder if Mr. Litchfield is sincere in his remarks. A 10-hour day would be considered a short-day to Mr. Litchfield in the consideration of profits. The rubber industry was working a six-hour day and a three and four-day week when Paul the great made his remarks so boldly. Since then there has been a tax placed on tires and all other things by our misrepresentatives down in Washington, to balance the much lopsided budget.

Now our rubber industries have spurted up all of a sudden. Thousands of men and women have jammed the employment offices seeking work, expecting more to be put to work under the six-hour day that the rubber moguls have indorsed.

What happens: Employees are told that vacations must be postponed, the plants will not shut down in June for inventory as was previously announced. Instead, workers are back on the eight-hour day and six and seven-day week, working holidays and all.

So, we are back where we started, after listening to more loose chatter by our captains of industry. Moving, but going no place.

Just another good indorsement gone haywire.

W. H. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

What is the reason for all whining and bewilderment today, for all the squalor, poverty, and starvation, physical and worse moral sufferings? Are times so bad, is the country in want? Is it in dire straits? No! There is raw material in plenty, skilled labor in abundance, machinery galore, crops growing like charms! The farmer wants to sell, the worker wants to work, the consumer wants to buy! Everything is in favor, but the billionaire wants to make more billions and cannot. He took everything and wants more! So, the poor, poor fellow either commits suicide or sits back dazed and keeps us at a standstill! We cannot be kept standing still, or we cease to be. That is one of the immutable laws. Nature made the laws. When Lincoln wrote: "That this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." When the French revolution set up the device "Liberty, Egalite, Fraternite," they did not have this fiasco in mind. Lincoln said what he meant. He established freedom as a system and his day's work done, passed on to the Great Beyond. We came after and tried to make a mockery of him. Greed asserted itself like never before. Money was made a God—even to the point where as Father Coughlin said "Through compound interest it was attempted to make it eternal."

Capitalism never was a system. The system was liberty and capitalism its parasite! The name "Capitalism" was invented by its enemies and adopted for fear of a worse one. Through the God "money" they ruled and tied us down to the machine. They stifled the laws of nature which every man has in his heart and set up their own

bogus law making hovels. Laws should be discovered, we cannot make them. They exist—as the laws in the physical world have been discovered, the moral laws should be discovered. Capitalism is a racket. I hear some say "It has accomplished." I deny that! Our accomplishments were the natural results of our wants, of our needs, and were achieved in spite of the racket. The racket merely found fertile soil and naturally grew and grew. Instead of money being incidental it became the goal. The racket built the modern tower of Babel and likewise came to grief. The press these days sounds a note of fear lest we have a revolution—poor fishes—the revolution is half-way done, now! Willy-nilly a new deal is coming as irrevocably as the tide of the ocean. When the new deck is cut, what deal shall we get? Brothers, unless we take care, unless our voice is heard, and we assert ourselves, that deal will be worse than the one played under the racket. The trend, even now, is toward dictatorship, towards industrial feudalism, that is absolute slavery.

Wealth is being gathered in fewer hands every day. Man violently separated from the machine, and the mine, and the field, starved into submission, to be tied faster. We are being driven back into black slavery days that will compare unfavorably with the middle dark ages. The racket says "The world is mine, I am its Lord," that must not, cannot happen! What then is the answer? Organize, organize while there is yet a little time! Let us quit quibbling and fighting with other workers! Let us be together, shoulder to shoulder for the cause! Yes, the very life of our country. We, the people, are the only saviour in this world. The only possible executors of the will of the power above. If we, the people, shake our apathy so that we can only raise to our knees we will be astonished to realize how high we stand. This is an epoch making time—a turn in history—and all we have to do is stand together! Let us fulfill our mission in life—the betterment of our kind! Our kind includes everybody, everything! This is true patriotism. We shall succeed. We pretend to be looking for leaders—a bad excuse—they are not lacking! When our International Office tried to get us to organize territories that I know of they ran against our bad will—against our opposition—and had to give up. The millennium is in sight—we can grab it if we will. Good days are at hand if we reach for them. Organize and be not cheated!

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

There is no question in the United States today about which there is so much misinformation, untruths, half truths and contradictions handled about as the cause of "unemployment."

So much has been written about unemployment that there seems scarcely any room for further discussion. The subject has been dealt with by everyone who has something to say. We read about it in our magazines and newspapers. Ministers preach about it; teachers discuss it with their students; psychologists analyze it daily and capitalists tell us it's a necessary evil. Mr. Hoover and his associates tell us they see prosperity around the corner. We know all about the efforts our great engineer, Mr. Hoover, is making in behalf of high finance and big business. They tell us Mr. Hoover is the greatest president we've ever had. Undoubtedly he is. George Washington merely

won us independence from England; Abraham Lincoln merely freed the negroes; but Herbert has entirely freed the working men from labor. However that may be, let's not transgress; let's get back to the panic and the cause of unemployment.

The great, almost bewildering accomplishments of mechanical inventions during the past quarter of a century, have been used by a certain group of powerful capitalists for purely selfish ends. Everyday science, with the help of high finance, is devising new and faster labor saving machinery for the sole purpose of speeding up production. These unscrupulous kings and potentates of capitalism have used and controlled the marvels of science to subjugate the great masses of laboring people and to reduce them to an unprecedented condition of servitude, resulting in the present spectacle of human misery and undreamed of despotism.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to picture the far-reaching effect this vicious control over mechanical power will have upon organized labor and the working classes in general.

The important question, however, is not how far-reaching this evil control is toward organized labor, but how can organized labor cope with and counteract its disastrous results? Can organized labor use the marvels of science for the benefit and to promote the welfare of its members, to eliminate the drudgery of the working classes as a whole?

I am not presumptuous and not foolish enough to claim to have found the solution to the depression, but I prefer to consider reason to the art of inventing excuses. Goodfellow employment organizations, who let men earn \$2 a day, and hire-a-man a day campaigns, which provide temporary relief, only tend to force us to adjust ourselves to inferior living conditions, help employers all over the country to cut wages and institute a starvation stagger system. Neither can we expect any relief from the government. Handing billions of dollars to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the great banks and railroads does not bring bread to the hungry nor work to the workers. Federal building programs are not much better. Just remember Boulder Dam.

Who then is able to help us? The laboring man, through organization, must do it. But how can he do so? Fortunately, the remedy lies in the evil itself. Labor is the substance of mankind and not machine. Labor of man created the machine and the machine is helpless without the labor of man. Organized labor must fight for and secure a drastic reduction in working hours—say four hours a day and five days a week—thereby counteracting our ever increasing overproduction and balancing the supply and demand. Our wages also need to be correspondingly increased, so as to enable us to consume all commodities produced.

It behooves organized labor to take the initiative, to show the working classes that we tend to serve the best interests of those who join our ranks. We surely need the strength of larger numbers; there are many who would find a wider life in membership with us, but who will not join us until we lead the way. We need, too, the guidance of

intelligent and courageous men and women.

High finance better hark to the voice of the working masses. Self-respecting men and women, especially those trained to economic thinking, are denouncing the capitalistic system of exploitation. Each day such denunciations grow longer, wider, bolder and more numerous, and almost desperate. Communists and socialists are rejoicing. It may be well for those in power not to let too many men, women and children go hungry next winter, while they have millions of gold stored away and their warehouses are overflowing with consumable goods.

The present panic should teach us a lesson in preparedness. The trouble has been in the past that we never have been future-minded, and have consequently wasted our energies and money on things in which there is no possibility of insuring our future welfare. The thing for all of us to do now is to devote our time to thinking up things which will benefit us tomorrow and our children and their children thereafter.

CHAS. PIETERS.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

We have gone through about the same kind of a winter that most other sections of the country have. We are still unemployed about 50 per cent, but have a government hospital job and several other smaller jobs that are going to be done this summer, which I hope takes the slack out of our unemployment for a while. But, "me lads," don't get excited and rush in here because we have easily 50 per cent of our membership who haven't had a payday for so long it would be like a wet vote from the W. C. T. U.

The correspondence from different parts seems all to have a depression on but in the June WORKER the little poem from Brother Baker, down in Memphis, should draw a big hand from the business agents.

The expose the I. O. published was also somewhat of a surprise, although during times when men are out of work it gives lots of time to hatch up a lot of fantastic ideas. But I think our International Officers have done a very admirable job and deserve a vote of thanks from the entire Brotherhood. I hope they have nipped this deal in the bud and it dies a natural death.

We have had about the usual number of "Brothers of the road" here this spring. Several were getting along in years, the "boys from the old school," who aren't old enough for the pension, but too old to get a job, and I have heard several say they were afraid they would have to lose their cards as their home locals aren't able to carry them. I wonder if there isn't some way to take care of the men who helped in a big way to make this a real Brotherhood? I would like to hear from other parts of the country their opinion on this matter.

Our Trades and Labor Council have had a free dinner every day this winter, and have served over 40,000 meals, and are still going good.

Well, my pencil is about worn out, so will have to stop for this time.

W. R. BURROWS.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Despite hard times L. U. No. 409 is still on the map and fully intends to remain so. Since the lay-off in May, and the subsequent shuffle around in the various departments things have got down to more or less normal with the boys who are still working, and if conditions get no worse,

NOTICE

Albert Kretschmann, recording secretary of L. U. No. 991, Corning, N. Y., reports Article 26, Section 13 of the Constitution now in effect in L. U. No. 991.

and the bumper crop which is forecast for this year becomes a reality we may see full time again shortly with many of our idle Brothers back with us once more.

In my last letter I made mention of abolishing craft ideas in railroad shops. I have been criticised for having One Big Union ideas; this was not the thought I had in mind, but merely a get together of crafts for business purposes only.

Let me illustrate what I mean: On meeting nights a minority of members will turn out at the various craft meetings, each craft paying hall rent; a great deal of the business is duplicated, this being a natural consequence of working under one, and the same jurisdiction.

If say three or four crafts met together it would in times like these at least ease our financial burdens regarding hall rent, and also in sending a delegate to conventions or conferring with the railroad management; also it would ensure each craft with representation as well as giving greater power to the delegate.

Take the electrical department as an example, and this is not an isolated case by any means—it is necessary to employ several other craftsmen directly with that department; their grievances if any (and who haven't any?) are concerned with the department they are working in, yet they have to go to their own local committee for adjustment. Could not these men automatically belong to the local covering the department concerned?

The treasurer would welcome the dues I know. This is not a new idea by any means, nothing revolutionary in this, but an old idea with a new coat of varnish, so to speak. Take for instance the carmen's local. Several crafts are amalgamated and work in union. This local has one seniority list. I think a separate list for each craft would be more beneficial. However, I don't propose to go into all the details here at this time as there are many, and each needs careful consideration. If this outline is worthy of consideration I give it for what it is worth.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to retrace my steps further. In the April issue of this JOURNAL, a Brother whose only identity is "Press Secretary," L. U. No. 339, Fort William, Ont., brings me to look for a certain statement I made in the March issue concerning our membership extending from Port Arthur to Vancouver. He "informs all concerned that L. U. No. 339 takes in all electrical workers—up to 200 miles west of

Fort William." I do not doubt the sincerity of this statement, but on the other hand neither should he mine. On various occasions he would find our members performing their duties on or in close proximity to the C. N. tracks.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

As the time is short before the July JOURNAL goes to press, I waited until our regular meeting of last night, which was the regular election of officers for the coming two years. As you will note, Mr. Editor, there is very little change among the officers and executive board.

The following list is the officers for the next term, and I sincerely wish them the greatest luck and congratulations one can think of or express, as the electrician says it: C. E. Miller, is the new president; C. E. Coley, vice president; M. J. Bryant, recording secretary; H. A. Yeargin, financial secretary; with the president, recording secretary, financial secretary on the executive board, the other elective five are C. E. Coley, R. E. Filtus, A. R. Dean, A. R. McCarver.

Local No. 474 did not see fit to select a business agent at this time, but I will say one at all times helps all things and all the Brothers to a great extent. May the time be short before we have one who will be one worth talking about.

With the weather plenty hot and no work, fishing is plenty good in the surrounding streams. Wishing you could join us on one of these fish fries, I will close this month, from Memphis on the Mississippi.

R. B. BAKER.

L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

With the publication of the May issue of the JOURNAL, I have received letters from various readers, expressing their opinions of my write-up and poem that accompanied same. I am afraid that in the reading of this article I have been mistaken for a poet, but far be it from such that I have attained this achievement.

I wrote in one of my previous articles that I would send a poem for publication in lieu of news of interest that I could send on to the Brothers that might make good reading.

So I want to take this opportunity of correcting the erroneous opinion of these write-ups. The poems that accompanied my article, and the various ones that I will be

sending in from time to time, are not of my own composition. These poems have been culled from "corners, here and there." They have been sent in to me from different listeners-in in the past few years that I have been on the concert stage and radio.

These songs have appealed in one way or another to the readers of them—"heart throbs," as one reader expressed herself. And so they are passed along to the column with the hope that they, too, may bring a laugh—or a "heart throb" to you.

Good news, important news to Local No. 502, is the word that has just arrived: genial James Broderick, "our Jim," is to pay us a visit. I cannot express the happiness we derive from these official get-togethers we have with "grand old Jim." He surely holds a mighty warm spot in our hearts that would be difficult to replace.

We are well into 1932 and the business of the local goes on its own smooth way, with the members still looking for the return of the good times, just around that famous corner. Oh, well, some day we may tag it, but it surely is one grand game of hide and seek.

Through the courtesy of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, the union had the opportunity of examining the dial system in their comparatively new five-story building. Standing there gazing at bank upon bank of condensers, batteries, and whatnots, makes one think that here was one of the machine age inventions that nearly duplicated man's brains. Then another picture presents itself of the unlucky female help thrown out on the streets, to turn to God knows what. It's a problem beyond the powers that are to solve.

And now for the mighty curtain speech for this month as I bid you a respectful adieu:

West of the sunset stands my house there—
And east of the dawn;
North to the Arctic runs my yard,
South to the pole, my lawn.
Seven seas are to sail my ships,
To the ends of the earth, beyond.
Drifters of gold are for me to spend,
For I am a vagabond.

Fabulous cities are mine to loot,
Queens of the earth to wed;
Fruits of the world are mine to eat,
The couch of a king, my bed.
All that I see is mine to keep—
Foolish the fancy seems,
But I am rich with the wealth of sight,
The coin of the realm of dreams.

SCHOOL DAZE

By AL. GUY



Beneath a shady BOUGH
Take off your hat and BOW
I never saw a sailing ship
With a rudder on her BOW
Hair tied with a fancy BOW
Armed with arrow and BOW
Tried to break the fiddle and BOW
Played by her noisy BEAU.



These officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Geo. R. Melvin; vice president, C. Roberts; recording secretary, H. A. Coakley; financial secretary, C. W. Perrett; treasurer, H. Gallop; business manager, our president.

May our new officers be blessed with patience, foresight and business second sense to guide us through these troublesome times.

ROBERT F. JONES.

L. U. NO. 545, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

Brothers, every day you read in the newspapers of the terrible state our United States of America is in; unemployment and distress prevail over the entire United States and conditions are not improving. Not many days away Old Man Winter will again settle down over most of our states. Then what are the unemployed millions going to do? The children must have shoes and clothing and books, so they can go to school, and the entire family must have food and fuel or they will perish.

Now if you have read this far put your hand in your pocket and take out a coin. It may be a half dollar or a quarter, a dime, or only a lowly penny. On this coin you will see the four words, "United States of America," and what a wonderful four words these are! Millions of men have died for these words, many more men have faced death for these four words. Think of all the privations our forefathers and mothers suffered to make possible this United States of America. Millions of fathers and mothers have raised a family of boys and girls in this United States of America, fed, clothed and educated them so that when they became men and women they could carry on for themselves. And after a life of labor and simple happiness these fathers and mothers are now sleeping beneath the sod of the cemeteries of the United States of America, and that is what nature intended, that man and beast should live and bring forth offspring and then pass on.

And now millions of fathers and mothers and their children are in need of food and clothing and a place to live, while a few thousand men and women have money enough that if it were placed at 1 per cent interest they could live in luxury to the end of eternity.

Now we have looked at one side of this coin and have read these four words that represent the greatest and best nation in the world, and as good citizens we know that these are four great words and we love them. But on the other side of this coin are four words that are greater still. Turn the coin over and look on the other side. The light will have to be good and you will have to look close to read them—four tiny words—"In God We Trust." Tiny words on this coin, but they are the four greatest words in the world. These words were taken from the Bible. And are not all the principal laws of the United States taken from the Bible, as well as all the laws of the civilized countries of the world? And did not our grey-headed old fathers and mothers teach us that the Bible was a good book?

And I wonder if the leaders of our United States have forgotten this book and those four tiny words? I don't know what man or men was responsible for these four tiny words being placed upon our American coins, but they must have been good, honest, far-seeing men. And if the Bible and these four tiny words were taken into consideration and lived up to by every citizen of the United States, greed, selfishness and depres-

sion would vanish from our America, everyone would have peace and plenty, and happiness would prevail over the entire land.

GUY BATTLE,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Having again been appointed as scribe for this local I will try to send in something for each issue. Have been absent from these columns for about three years. L. U. No. 584 held its biennial election in June and elected the same officers to carry on for the ensuing two years, which can be construed as a compliment to the officers, or a feeling of resignation on the part of the members. Perhaps some of both. Personally I feel that we have a good, clean set of officials, and our business (if any) is well conducted.

Our district International Vice President, Brother Dan Tracy, was with us last month and assisted us in our negotiations with our local contractors. We were successful in getting them to grant us the conditions under which we have been working, with some minor changes, and they also agreed to a two dollars per day cut in our wage scale, which is in line with moves made by other crafts here in an endeavor to stimulate business.

While most of us feel that a reduction of wages is, as it were, a move backwards, we felt that present business conditions demanded it and it was made voluntarily on the part of the members, without dissent. That is the point that surprised Brother Tracy as he had argued with the members of this local in the past, so he was all prepared for us at this time with a bunch of arguments which he didn't get the chance to use. Brother Tracy has the confidence of our members and we feel that he is always active for the betterment of conditions. But where there is difference of opinion he is always willing to hear any objections, and reasonable argument to the contrary.

Industrial conditions here are bad. Most of our members have been out of work for the past year and it doesn't show much promise for the future. The government building program hasn't been of much help to us so far in this locality. There is a

penitentiary job started, which our governor says he will build in its entirety with convict labor. But at this time we have no members in his state school of learning, so we may not be able to get any of his work.

This is the governor whom we, organized labor, went down the line for, he having been endorsed by the state federation of labor in convention. His past record shows that he never was right with labor, but all was forgiven and he was started with a clean slate. But enough of politics; besides the boys know I am a Republican, even though I may have to vote the Democratic ticket before long.

Well, Mr. Editor, I wish to send greetings to the I. B. E. W. official family and fellow scribes. And I hope things turn for the better before they get much worse.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

A recent visitor to Chapel Hill, N. C., was told that of the total amount of taxes collected in Orange County, 76 per cent are paid by railroads, and that 96 per cent of the freight and passenger traffic in that county is handled by trucks and busses.

We are unable to vouch for the accuracy of these figures, but it is common knowledge that the tax paid by busses and trucks is ridiculously small compared to the rapidly increasing volume of business done by these methods.

It is not, however, common knowledge that the workday of the average truck driver is usually more than 16 hours.

On the night of May 18, 1932, a truck driver arrived in Portsmouth, Va., at about nine o'clock, after an all-day run from Charlottesville, and insisted that his truck be unloaded that night because he was expected to be in Richmond at five o'clock the following morning to obtain a return load.

During the summer months loaded trucks leave sections of Virginia and North Carolina at daybreak so as to arrive at northern produce markets during the night. These trucks are unloaded upon arrival and immediately start the return trip, sometimes making the round trip with no rest for the driver.

Compare the working conditions of these



"THE WHOLE FABRIC OF SOCIETY RESTS UPON LABOR"
Members of L. U. No. 683 Before Impressive Carving Upon House Office Building.



This is the Crew Which Made the Louisiana State Building a Modern Electrically Equipped Structure. See Frontispiece.

men (few of whom are well paid) with the eight-hour day in effect on railroads.

Exorbitant freight rates are maintained on many of the rail routes to the port of Hampton Roads. Repeatedly these roads, suffering from cut-throat competition, have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce rates, but in only a few cases has this permission been granted, while truck operators, entirely without restraint, are rapidly and surely strangling nearly all the railroads in the country.

The direct result of this has been a wholesale reduction in the number of men employed by railroads and this contributes materially to the unemployment situation, for it is safe to state that for every man now employed in truck transportation, three railroad employees have been forced out of work.

A gesture directed toward adjustment has been made by the I. C. C., but it is planned to devote a year to the study of the situation before attempting to operate any system of control.

Another contributory factor in this unemployment situation is the vast number of aliens now employed and who entered the country illegally. While all civil service employees are required to be American citizens (native or naturalized), no such restriction exists in private ship yards working on government contracts.

Again we are unable to vouch for the accuracy of figures but it is estimated that 20 per cent of the employees in American ship yards are citizens of foreign countries, and it is further estimated that in times past this number has reached as high as 60 per cent.

Some of these men have no desire to become American citizens, while others who deserted from ships in order to enter employment here dare not apply for naturalization, for such an application would disclose the fact of illegal entry and the penalty is deportation.

These men, who have no claim on the United States, willingly work for small wages and keep out of employment an equal number of American citizens and besides make no direct contribution to the treasuries of the local and federal governments.

Labor should react to this condition by a concerted movement to obtain legislation stipulating that none but American citizens

may be employed in this country on any government contract. SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 991, CORNING, N. Y.

Editor:

Please be advised that Article 26, Section 13, of the Constitution, is in effect in L. U. No. 991. We have been locked out since March 1. As yet, no settlement with the contractors has been made—the main difficulty being the wage scale. A meeting with the contractors has been arranged and when we reach a settlement, you will be notified.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT KRETSCHMANN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

May 16 was a very big day here. Our new governor, the Hon. O. K. Allen, was inaugurated, also our new \$5,000,000 state house.

The new state house was built with 100 per cent union labor and we are proud of that fact. The construction set a record in this state for a building of its type. The two wings house the Senate and House, the central portion between the House and Senate is the Memorial Hall. The executive offices are also housed on the same floor while the tower houses all of the other departments of state. Will not give a detailed description of the electrical installation, as space will not permit.

Am sending two photographs, one of the structure and one of the electrical workers who made the electrical installation. My memory of names is not the best in the world; however, I will name as many of the boys as I can. From left to right, bottom row—E. McCrain, Holloman, A. Hogan, C. Jones, E. J. Bourg, and D. Sims. Second row—V. Moreno, *, R. Wagner, *, *, E. Hartley, F. Pluck, and O. LaBlanc. Third row—J. McCann, J. McCrain, J. LaCour, *, L. Fourrier, *. Fourth row—Sterling, *, *, Robecheaux, and D. S. Ingram. Top row—L. J. Howell, *, "Po" Pollard, C. Churn, J. Hitt and M. F. Hall.

Brother E. J. Bourg was appointed maintenance man for the state house. We were all very glad that Joe received the appointment, which he unquestionably deserved.

Will not bother taking up any more space this time. Conditions here are not what they should be—show me a place where they are! "Po."

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

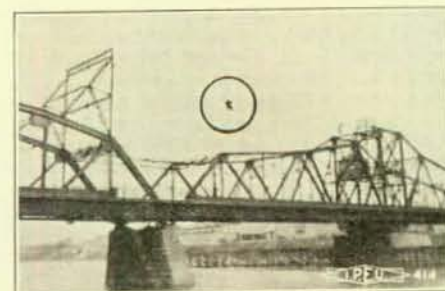
Summer has come and with it provincial elections. On June 16, we are going to be good fellows for one day and tell the politicians what we want and then for four years and 364 days the politicians are going to tell us that what we want is not good for us, and we get what they want to give us. That may not be good politics, but I am not a politician. I only state a fact—a thing politicians usually leave very much alone.

However, to a brighter side of life. I am sending you, Brother Editor, two pictures, with which I hope you will decorate the pages of the JOURNAL. First is Brother Bill Masters and his gang, who maintain the fire and police signal services of the city of Winnipeg. Reading left to right: Brother Bob Gordon, Brother Bill Masters (the mule-skiner who controls the 40 horses under the hood), Brother W. E. Thompson, Brother Martin Wilkes and Brother Fred Bowling.

Picture No. 2 is Louise Bridge over the Red River and the fly speck in the center of the span is Brother Bowling, "riding the messenger." What seems to be water under the bridge is ice six feet thick—the water is under that. The sun is shining bright and the thermometer is 20 below zero.



Maintenance Crew With Fire and Police Signal Services of City



Intrepid Lineman Over Louise Bridge Spanning Red River

Hello, California and Florida: Can you beat that one?

Brother Masters is one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood, if not the oldest, in Canada and will retire on his pension this year.

Things have settled down to the usual humdrum after the adjustment in wages, etc. and there is not much excitement. Brother F. Davidson is rejoicing in the possession of his first born son, and Bill Norris says that is nothing to crow about, as his father had the same stork bring him, 30 years ago. Oh, well, I'll likely hear about this, so I'll pull the pin. So long!

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

This is an open letter to the non-union contractor and electrician. May they read it and see light. Will they continue to fight

among themselves like a pack of starving wolves or will they let the I. B. E. W. help them out of this chaos to better times?

When times are good and everybody is making a fair living, man gets vain and foolish. Money comes his way easily, giving him the impression that he is overlaid with gray matter. Why should he co-operate with his compatriots when he is doing so well? Vanity tells him that his competitors are envious and want to entice him into a co-operative plan in order to ruin him. That applies to both contractor and wireman.

Along comes a panic, and some way or other hard times hit right in the middle of it. There is much wailing and gnashing of teeth from the former wise man. Most times he criticizes instead of trying to construct. Fortunately some of them see light and co-operate with their fellow men, to their own good and the public's. Others tear down the standard of wiring in order to get the job. They jeopardize the lives and property of men. Their own thought is to make money and to hell with the public.

Ours is a position of trust. It is up to us to see that the public is protected from these electrical sharks. Now take the contractors who co-operate with us. They are fair with one another. First, they all pay the same wages to their wiremen and use standard materials, therefore, they all have a fair chance to get the job. Second, only licensed, skilled electricians are used. The jackleg either learns his trade or takes up another vocation. The union guarantees the workmanship of its members to the contractors and the public. Third, the contractors and union with a representative of the architects and city electrical inspector form a specification board. This board specifies the proper amount or number of outlets, with ample carrying capacity to stop fire hazards. Also to inform John Doe that an overloaded, over-fused circuit is a fire trap, ready to spring forth and destroy at any time.

Yes, the contractor and wireman can work their way out of this rut, if they will only use their heads for something other than hat racks.

Local No. 1141 is feeling the effects of this wall-eyed Wall Street slump, like everyone else. Brothers, our members are all he men and we are holding that line till the great referee from above calls time out. We have a hustling business manager in H. L. "Slim" True. This Brother is everywhere at once and is getting the job done. Brother Stanley Rudewick gets a chance to drop in once in a while. Too bad he isn't twins. He was born in Pennsylvania, waterbound a few years in Arkansas and now calls Texas his home. Oklahoma needs men of his type.

This being a political year, there will be heap much talk from the medicine men. It is our duty as citizens to vote regardless of how we vote. Don't be a slacker, register the next chance you get and help send back to the local and federal governments the men who fight for you. I want to say a few things about the governor of this state. Before saying anything I want it known that I work at the state capitol under his administration. I am the first union wireman who has held this job. Governor Murray is heart and soul for the middle and poorer classes of people. He doesn't pick on the rich, but he sees to it that they pay their just share of taxes. He has collected thousands of dollars of back taxes from the corporations after the attorney general said that they couldn't be collected. The Chamber of Commerce (which by the way has an open shop division), big corporations, and four of their mouthpiece newspapers are fighting him tooth and toenail here, so I have a fair idea of the news you boys have been getting. The clique that is fighting him

is the same bunch that has fought union labor here since statehood. They can't dictate to Governor Bill. They can't buy him, and they've found out that he has the courage of his convictions. Yet they resort to any kind of a lie to try to hurt him with the people.

Last winter this city threw into jail at one time over 100 men whom they called vagrants, because they didn't have jobs. The city didn't want to feed them and their families, who were stranded in the park here, and offered to let them out if they would leave town at once. The governor ordered them turned loose at once and told the city authorities to leave them alone.

TOM RUSHING.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 46
AND 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Greetings. We have not been in print for a few months as we have been wandering around looking for the corner to prosperity. This depression is depressing, to say the least.

At a recent gathering of several women the subject drifted to the economic situation, where heretofore the discussion would have been shop (housekeeping), dress (probably a new coat—though the only coat I expect this summer is a coat of tan). One of the women present very emphatically stated she skimmed and lived economically, hadn't bought expensive radios, elaborate house furnishings, etc., but had saved enough to carry her through this period. She could not see why the government (either federal or state) should be called upon to help out those who should have helped themselves. She asked us "who is the government? Why it's you and all of us, the taxpayers, and why should we be called upon to help?" By the way, her husband has been out of work three months.

The most of us are trying to better ourselves, make respectable homes for our families, pay our debts and probably save a few cents for the inevitable rainy day (but we didn't expect it to rain over two years). Good business men, heads of large corporations, could not foresee this depression, are hard hit with their backs to the wall. It is not the dole system we want, just a chance to hold our heads up and not suffer in loss of pride.

Thus far wealth has shown a lamentable tendency to roll up a huge snowball into fewer immense fortunes, while the masses of humanity often go without the necessities and with millions of men out of employment. The result of such distribution of wealth is hatred and resentment which will become increasingly dangerous unless this condition is remedied.

The men of Local 46 have organized a relief committee to help those who are unemployed. The Brothers will not have to go to any relief depot or charitable institute to secure aid and I think the organizers of this plan should be commended for helping a Brother. I believe that is what we stand for.

Mrs. Leaf was hostess at her home, February 27, to the auxiliary and their families. Mrs. Cress and Mrs. Lindell were on the committee. Cootie was the outstanding event of the evening and everyone went home well fed and happy.

Mrs. Olson entertained the auxiliary the following month, March 19, with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Scheib assisting. Bridge and whist

were played. The house was packed to full capacity.

A hard time card party was held at the home of Mrs. Scheib, April 23. Penochle and whist were played. But such a collection of royalty assembled there—Count Watt (What?), the town's worst bum, and Countess Watt (What?), his nondescript moll (see Brother Lindell)! A penalty was life or 10 cents, if a tie was worn. Call on Brother Beck, who is now serving his life sentence.

The newly-elected officers for the auxiliary were installed at our regular monthly meeting in February, to serve us through another year. There was no opposition, and all new officers were elected. The officers are as follows: Mrs. E. Hubbard, president; Mrs. Lindell, vice president; Mrs. Hahnemon, secretary, and Mrs. Henry, treasurer. Our outgoing president, Mrs. Olson, surely deserves our praise. She was capable and well qualified to hold that office.

The Gertrude Pressy School, augmented by outstanding talent, presented an exceptionally fine program at the I. B. E. W. Hall, May 14, and was heartily received by an appreciative crowd. It was a get-together of all electricians and their families, sponsored by the auxiliary.

Carlyle Field, six years old; two acrobatic numbers; Wood Sisters, and bell hop dance of Pearson Sisters, also June Smith, song and dance; Dorothy Roberts, only four years old, acrobatic stunts; the Adagio team, Mary Boeman and Harry Osborne, were very fine. Our own Brother Nygard was roundly applauded with his rapid fire minstrel songs. His profession was end man for a minstrel show, before he took up the profession of being an electrician. Yes, yes; and did he strut? Yes, sir. Gloria Nygard, dramatic Indian love story (It just runs in the family); Little Audrey Goodson in a tap dance. The two youngsters will go far in the dramatic field.

A novel feature of the evening was a sensational three-round sister and brother boxing match between Betty Distrow, eight years, weight 73 pounds, and Glen Distrow, seven years, weight 51 pounds; Brother Hahnemon, referee; Jimmy Hicks and Bob Simpson, seconds, and Oscar Olson, timekeeper. There were no knockout blows, but Betty had the edge throughout this event. Jimmy Hicks applied the smelling salts (he missed his calling) and the fight terminated in a tie. Boy, it was a great fight!

Then a scramble was made to clear the floor for the big dance. Good music with a six-piece orchestra, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Denison and Mrs. Hahnemon taking turns at the piano. Mrs. Denison, Jack Day (one of our Brother electricians), Mr. Fox, Roberts and Dick Hahnemon completed the personnel of this snappy orchestra. Mrs. Nygard, our energetic and untiring program chairman, deserves all due credit and much thanks, also those assisting—Mesdames Zeitzness, Scheit and Olson. Altogether it was a swell party.

Best wishes to all auxiliaries.

MRS. R. C. SIMPSON.

10541 Whitman Ave., Seattle, Wash.

A great deal of the joy of life consists in doing perfectly, or at least to the best of one's ability, everything which he attempts to do. There is a sense of satisfaction, a pride in surveying such a work—a work which is rounded, full, exact, complete in all its parts—which the superficial man, who leaves his work in a slovenly, slipshod, half-finished condition, can never know. It is this conscientious completeness which turns work into art. The smallest thing, well done, becomes artistic.—William Mathews.

IN MEMORIAM

William A. Barrett, L. U. No. 574

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst our Brother, William A. Barrett, and through his parting we have lost a loyal member and active officer of this local union, our community an active citizen and his family a devoted husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 574, I. B. E. W., extend the family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

J. L. VAN ROSSUM,
C. S. OAKLEY,
C. M. DAHLGREEN,
Committee.

James Flanders, L. U. No. 104

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, James Flanders, into eternal rest; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 104, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 104, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

ALBERT J. HOPKINS,
Secretary for the Committee.

Theodore F. Roll, L. U. No. 52

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., records the sudden and untimely passing of our Brother, Theodore F. Roll; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 52, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

GEO. A. STRYKER,
Recording Secretary.

William J. Leonard, L. U. No. 200

Whereas it is with deep regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 200, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our late Brother, William J. Leonard; and

Whereas while we humbly bow our heads in submission to the will of Almighty God, we feel that in his passing away this local has lost one of its loyal and faithful members; and therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of L. U. No. 200 in regular session assembled, That we extend to the family of our late Brother, William J. Leonard, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 200, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 200 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late dearly beloved Brother, William J. Leonard.

M. L. McDERMOTT,
E. SWANSON,
A. CHRISTENSEN,
Committee.

Harry C. Keenan, L. U. No. 28

Whereas in His wisdom the Creator has taken from us our beloved Brother, Harry C. Keenan; and

Whereas we found him always trying to forward the work that we are interested in; and

Whereas this Local No. 28, I. B. E. W., feels in his passing a great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we spread these resolutions upon our minutes, forward a copy to the bereaved family and send a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

C. L. HIGGINS,
T. J. MacDERMOTT,
Committee.

John J. McDonald, L. U. No. 104

Again it is with heavy hearts that we pause to mourn the loss of our late and highly esteemed Brother, John J. McDonald; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 tenders its sympathy and condolence to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 104, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be appropriately draped for a period of 30 days.

ALBERT J. HOPKINS,
Secretary for the Committee.

Otto Gross, L. U. No. 79

It is at a time like this that the sense of Brotherhood is most deeply impressed upon us, that the appreciation of friendship and fraternity is greatest. It is our desire to convey to the bereaved relatives and friends of our late deceased Brother, Otto Gross, the fact that we share their loss, and in sympathy would lighten their burden of sorrow. In further tribute to Brother Gross be it

Resolved, That these expressions be forwarded to our official Journal for publication, copies be sent to the family, as well as included in our minutes and as a final tribute that our charter be draped for a suitable period of respect.

H. RICHTER,
Secretary.

Herbert Gough, L. U. No. 41

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Herbert Gough, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas it is with saddened hearts and a feeling of deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 41, are called upon to pay our last respects to our worthy friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 41 extend their condolence to the family of Brother Herbert Gough in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of Brother Gough our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute spread upon our minutes, copies being forwarded also to his beloved ones and to our Journal for publication.

WILLIAM P. FISHER,
RAYMOND LEFF,
BERT EGELSTON,
Committee.

Cyrill Cooper, L. U. No. 2

Whereas Local No. 2 records the passing of our late Brother, Cyrill Cooper;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days and extending our sympathy to his family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

D. E. LUND,
SIDNEY WEISSE,
J. P. READY,
Committee.

Frank Deuel, L. U. No. 544

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Frank Deuel; and

Whereas Local Union No. 544 has lost a most true and devoted member and his family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 544, I. B. E. W., extend to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

JOHN F. LAWLESS,
GEORGE WANDELL,
Committee.

Adopted May 18, 1932.

Frank C. Phillips, L. U. No. 862

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Frank C. Phillips; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 862, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 862 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late Brother, Frank C. Phillips; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 862 and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the next issue of the official Journal.

C. W. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Anthony Schuckert, L. U. No. 263

Local Union No. 263 is again called upon to write the final account of one of its members and to pause in respect to the memory of Brother Anthony Schuckert, who passed away Tuesday, May 24.

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 263, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, That we go in a body to the home of our departed Brother, and pay our respects; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his father, mother, brothers, and sisters and also to his relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his folks, a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal, and also to the Dubuque Leader Press.

DAVE HAYE,
LEO GREGORY,
B. J. HANNAN,
Committee.

M. N. Varnell, L. U. No. 390

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed worthy Brother, M. N. Varnell, our organization has lost in the death of Brother Varnell one of its faithful and true members.

It is on occasions like this that the sense of Brotherhood is borne in upon us more closely, that the appreciation of friendship and fraternity is the greatest.

The members of Local Union No. 390 wish to impress upon the bereaved members of our late Brother's family, that we share their loss and in sympathy, would lighten the burden of their sorrow. As a tribute to the memory of Brother Varnell; be it

Resolved, That this expression be forwarded to his loved ones, a copy sent to our Journal for publication and included in the minutes of our meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. R. WHITE,
J. A. VERRET,
F. G. LORENZ,
H. J. BARRILEAUX,
J. T. OUTHOUSE,
Committee.

Andrew Dodson, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom, has seen fit to remove from us our loyal Brother, Andrew Dodson; and

Whereas this local has lost a true and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That Local No. 28, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives, in this their great sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That this local stand in silence for a period of one minute, as a further tribute to his memory.

J. J. MacDERMOTT,
E. L. DOUGHERTY,
O. WATSON,
Committee.

Edward Paschke, L. U. No. 713

Whereas in His infinite wisdom it has pleased the Almighty God to call from our midst a true and loyal Brother, Edward Paschke; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Paschke we have lost a kind, true and loyal member of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to Mrs. Edward Paschke, wife of the departed Brother, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

HENRY ALTSCHULER,
WILLIAM LOGSDON,
FRANK BECKER,
GEORGE DOERR,
HUGO HYDEN,
Committee.

George Eberhardt, L. U. No. 540

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst a loyal comrade and friend, Brother George Eberhardt, whose death, May 22, 1932, marks the passing of 20 years' membership in our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 540, in spirit of friendship and brotherly love, extend to his sorrowing family our deepest sympathy in his great loss and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our departed Brother's family, also a copy to our official Journal for publication.

E. S. DOWNER,
H. L. CLARKE,
J. F. McMURRAY,
Committee.

James McCann, L. U. No. 52

Whereas this local union has sustained the loss of an esteemed and faithful member, through the untimely and regrettable passing of our worthy Brother, James McCann; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 52, do hereby extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 52, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 52, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute in further tribute to his memory.

GEO. A. STRYKER,
Recording Secretary.

Daniel J. Hauss, L. U. No. 52

Whereas L. U. No. 52 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Daniel J. Hauss; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has in the passing of Brother Hauss lost an old and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 52, extend our sincerest sympathy to the members of his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 52, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute in further tribute to his memory.

GEO. A. STRYKER,
Recording Secretary.

Gilbert L. (Bert) Dotson, L. U. No. 12

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Gilbert L. Dotson; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother Dotson, the last known charter member of L. U. No. 12, we feel deeply and mourn the loss of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Dotson, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting of L. U. No. 12 and a copy sent to our official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 12 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Gilbert L. Dotson.

W. M. FRENCH,
F. H. RYAN,
C. B. SORDELET,
Committee.

Harry F. Pinkerton, L. U. 309

Whereas we, the members of Local Union 309, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Harry F. Pinkerton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

M. HASKELL,
C. WILLIAMS,
M. KRAFT,
Committee.

George H. Pim, L. U. No. 12

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in all His wisdom to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, George H. Pim; and

Whereas we deeply mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILL M. FRENCH,
FRANK H. RYAN,
C. BYRON SORDELET,
Committee.

Joseph L. Kindred, L. U. No. 64

Whereas we, L. U. No. 64, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Joseph L. Kindred, a local and executive board member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

EDWARD J. BEIL,
HOMER NORDQUIST,
LEE STEUERWALD,
Committee.

C. A. Glover, L. U. No. 113

Again in our local the charter we drape, in memory of one we lost just late.

He was only a lineman, true at heart,
Was always ready to do his part,
With never a care he went out to fix,
And ended up in a sixty-six,
With saddened hearts we lay him away,
His cares all ended forever and a day.

Be it Resolved, That this expression of sympathy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Labor News and Journal for publication; also a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union 113, I. B. E. W.

E. E. NORMAN,
H. H. MORRIS,
J. A. KAMPLING,
Committee.

F. C. Phelps, L. U. No. 17

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, F. C. Phelps, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to those who are left to mourn his departure; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

WILLIAM McMAHON,
WILLIAM I. SPECK,
EDWARD J. LYON,
Committee.

Harry C. Hammond, L. U. No. 83

Whereas L. U. No. 83, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed Brother, Harry C. Hammond, on May 28, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 83, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

JOHN C. MILLER,
J. E. MacDONALD,
GEORGE E. ELLICOTT,
Committee.

John W. Martin, L. U. No. 17

Whereas L. U. No. 17 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, John W. Martin; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing, and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDWARD J. LYON,
FRANK DONAHUE,
WILLIAM McMAHON,
Committee.

Fred Nehring, L. U. No. 110

It is with sincerest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 110, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Fred Nehring, who passed away on June 13, 1932, at the age of 40 years.

Brother Nehring became a member of L. U. No. 110, in 1916 and has been a true and loyal member ever since, esteemed and honored by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences and deepest sympathy to the bereaved ones who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 110, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the memory of our departed Brother.

JOHN HOY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
LAWRENCE DUFFY,
Committee.

Ira J. Vandersall, L. U. No. 245

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that L. No. 245, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy and beloved Brother, Ira J. Vandersall, on June 23, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of one so loyal as this deceased member.

E. J. MILLER,
H. J. KOEHLER,
E. E. DUKESHIRE,
Committee.

Harry C. Grey, L. U. No. 48, Portland, Oreg.

Whereas the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Harry C. Grey, and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM H. BRUST,
FRED C. REAM,
FRED L. BOURNE,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

Edward Radunz, L. U. No. 245

Whereas it is with great sorrow that we learn of the death of our beloved Brother, Edward Radunz, suddenly on June 21, 1932; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 245, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to the family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 245 be draped for the period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

F. WEINBREINER,
H. L. VANDERLUIT,
W. ST. DENNIS,
E. E. DUKESHIRE,
Committee.

Warren E. Kiser, L. U. No. 10

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Warren E. Kiser; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 10 deeply mourn the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late Brother Kiser our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of deepest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of our deceased Brother Kiser, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 10, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

T. E. BOARTS,
President,
CHARLES KLEE,
Recording Secretary,
W. P. FLACK,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer,
Committee.

Franklin Earl Henney, L. U. No. 288

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 288, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our Brother, Franklin Earl Henney, into eternal life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss and the passing of Brother Henney leaves in L. U. No. 288 a void which can never be filled; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. G. FORDYCE,
GEORGE HEINTZ,
R. DICKERSON,
H. A. MOYER,
Committee.

Everett H. Ritchie, L. U. No. 288

It is with deep regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 288, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our Brother, Everett H. Ritchie, into eternal life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss and the passing of Brother Ritchie leaves in L. U. No. 288 a void which can never be filled; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. G. FORDYCE,
GEORGE HEINTZ,
R. DICKERSON,
H. A. MOYER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—MAY 24, 1932, TO JUNE 30, 1932

L. L.	Name	Amount
52	T. F. Roll	\$1,000.00
695	J. H. Magers	1,000.00
104	J. J. MacDonald	1,000.00
103	John Brooks	1,000.00
3	M. J. Rosenfeld	300.00
I. O.	G. E. Brown	1,000.00
574	W. A. Barrett	1,000.00
18	C. W. Hodgman	1,000.00
130	W. R. French	1,000.00
12	G. L. Dotson	1,000.00
83	H. C. Hammond	1,000.00
323	W. C. C. Branning	1,000.00
52	Jas. T. McCann	1,000.00
58	A. M. Eherman	1,000.00
134	W. R. Howes	1,000.00
28	A. J. Dodson	1,000.00
104	J. G. Flanders	1,000.00
134	A. E. Brubaker	1,000.00
134	W. F. Cowhey	1,000.00
2	Cyril Cooper	300.00
17	F. C. Phelps	1,000.00
6	A. Hopton	1,000.00
48	H. C. Grey	1,000.00
196	C. H. Mays	1,000.00
3	John Schmid	475.00
3	Gus Winter	1,000.00
713	E. Paschke	1,000.00
113	C. A. Glover	1,000.00
134	Phil Croskey (Part Pmt.)	500.00
64	Jos. L. Kindred	1,000.00
26	E. T. Fling	825.00
390	M. N. Varnell	1,000.00
I. O.	C. R. Gill	1,000.00
I. O.	Wm. Lewis	1,000.00
110	F. Nehring	1,000.00
288	E. H. Ritchie	650.00
200	W. J. Leonard	1,000.00
3	Henry Brown	1,000.00
98	M. F. Keely	1,000.00
501	John James	1,000.00

Death claims paid May 24 to	
June 30	\$37,050.00
Claims previously paid	2,684,802.76
Total claims paid	\$2,721,852.76

It is the prime secret of the Open Road that you are to pass nothing, reject nothing, despise nothing upon this earth. As you travel, many things both great and small will come to your attention; you are to regard all with open eyes and a heart of simplicity. Believe that everything belongs somewhere; each thing has its fitting and luminous place within this mosaic of human life. The Road is not open to those who withdraw the skirts of intolerance or lift the chin of pride. Rejecting the least of those who are called common or unclean, it is (curiously) you yourself that you reject. If you despise that which is ugly you do not know that which is beautiful.—David Grayson.



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Swiss Insurance

By WILLIAM HABER,
Michigan State College

Unemployment Insurance in Switzerland, by T. G. Spates and G. S. Rab-inovitch, published by Industrial Relations Counsellors, 1931.

Since the depression in 1914-1915, the growth of interest in unemployment insurance has increased rapidly. This volume is the third in a series on the subject being published by the Industrial Relations Counsellors. The other two volumes dealt with "Unemployment Benefit Plans in the United States" and with "Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain."

Many cities in Switzerland experimented with unemployment insurance long before national insurance systems were set up in other countries. These local plans evolved some of the principles recognized as valid in the insurance schemes today. But a national law was not passed until 1924, long after Great Britain, Ireland, Austria and many other nations enacted such legislation. The federal law in Switzerland is not compulsory. It seeks to encourage and co-ordinate the local efforts instead of adopting a national system as was done, for example, in Great Britain. National action is restricted to subsidizing funds set up by the cantons and municipal governments and by private organizations such as trade unions. As a result one finds in Switzerland a variety of systems, some voluntary, some compulsory, some conducted by private organizations, but all local. Nine cantons with 20 per cent of the population have compulsory schemes, 14 with 79 per cent of the population have optional systems and two with 1 per cent of the population have no insurance at all. About 59 per cent of the insurable population are covered by union funds.

The federal subsidy has greatly increased the number of workers covered by insurance, especially in the industrialized sections of Switzerland. The federal government pays from 30 to 40 per cent of amounts paid in benefits by local funds, which may be run by the canton, the city, by the trade unions, or jointly by trade unions and employers. The federal government supervises the funds, but there is no central administration.

Contributions by workers are usually 30 per cent of the benefits paid, the federal subsidy is between 30 and 40 per cent. Employers are not required to contribute by the federal act, but some of the cantons require the employers' contributions. Maximum benefits for those totally unemployed are 60 per cent of normal wages.

The authors' conclusions are that the Swiss system is more flexible than that prevailing elsewhere, but it has many defects.

The book is well written, but not for a "worker's bookshelf"—unless one is ready for "heavy reading."

CANADA NATIONALIZES RADIO BROADCASTING

(Continued from page 349)

have complete jurisdiction under the recent decision of the Privy Council. I believe there is no government in Canada that does not regret today that it has parted with some of these natural resources for considerations wholly inadequate and on terms that do not reflect the principle under which the Crown holds the natural resources in trust for all the people. In view of these circumstances and of the further fact that broadcasting is a science that is only yet in its infancy and about which we know little yet, I cannot think that any government would be warranted in leaving the air to private exploitation and not reserving it for development for the use of the people."

Under the terms of the bill the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission is charged with the erection of a chain of high power stations across Canada. Should these stations be found inadequate to meet the needs of all the people, small low power stations may be erected in various sections. The purpose underlying this provision is to see that all sections of Canada are served by Canadian stations.

Dependent Hitherto on U. S.

The radio is in wide use in Canada. According to the latest returns there are 582,000 licensed radio receiving sets in the Dominion. The annual license fee is \$2 and is collected by the department of marine. At the present time there are 34 government-owned and 75 privately-owned radio broadcasting stations in the Dominion. The government stations are utilized largely for use of navigation and in meteorology. All stations operate with low power, the largest being operated with but one-fifth of the power used by key stations on the National or Columbia Broadcasting chains. As a result most Canadians have been dependent upon American stations for their entertainments, etc.

Although Canadian stations operate with little power some of them have performed very useful service to the Canadian public. The Canadian National Railways operate a chain of stations and once a week they give to the public a summary of the markets. From each of the stations a daily report is given so that farmers throughout the country are acquainted with general market conditions. Education has also played a big part in radio broadcasting in certain parts of Canada. "Sunny Alberta" has taken the lead in this direction. For over seven years the department of extension of the University of Alberta has had its own radio station from which it has given lectures on literature, history, farm problems, household economics, world affairs, child welfare, home nursing and other subjects on tri-weekly programs. This station has only recently concluded a series of 13 talks on what it termed "very live subjects." These included:

the disarmament conference at Geneva; what is science; science and sanity today; Shakespeare; television; railways and highways; changes in the drama in the past 40 years; the rebirth of Italy under Fascism; recent changes in Canada's national status and the significance of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference. The province of Alberta has long been governed by a government representative of the United Farmers and the University of Alberta is provincially-owned and operated.

Saskatchewan also conducted a course in education over the radio stations in the province. It was in connection with the correspondence course conducted by the department of education for the benefit of residents in isolated parts of the province who were unable to attend secondary schools. Examination papers were mailed to all making request. Lectures on the subjects were given over the air and the public would then write the examinations and mail them to the department at Regina. It was a tremendous success.

Reach For Places

This use of the radio for such purposes has brought real educational opportunities to residents in isolated parts of Canada and the Canadian people believe that a nationally-owned and operated system will enlarge them.

Of course, it will be some time before the new system will be in active operation. The commission has yet to be appointed as have the assistant commissioners for each of the provinces. Under the act most of the details for the new system are left in the hands of the commission. It will take time to organize the new method and decide upon a thousand and one details. But the legislative machinery has cleared the decks for immediate action. It is now only a question of time when Canada will blaze a new trail on the American continent by operating a great natural resource for the benefit and service of all the people rather than for the advantage of the few and for private profit.

WORKERS ARE CREATIVE FORCE IN INDUSTRY, INVENTIONS SHOW

(Continued from page 340)

comforts which is of secondary importance to these 75 S. C. L.). Of course Mr. Money Bags will say "Look at all the men we are putting to work." Very true, but what is it that a manufacturer will pay you to make \$16 worth of shoes? He gets 98 per cent of profits and you get 2 per cent.

There are more and greater concerns paying larger dividends this and last year. (See page 641, December, 1931, issue of JOURNAL and page 121 of March issue.) All of the foregoing statements boiled down mean just this: Progress—new creations—money—power to certain individuals for better or worse (generally worse).

My suggestion for a change in this system and an insurance policy for the perpetuation of our union and all unions of labor is this:

In all cities having sufficient representation of union labor, consolidate for the purpose of providing and setting forth a fund to be used in the erection of a building or buildings to house research departments consisting of following: technical division (electrical, chemical, physical, mechanical, sound and vibration). Statistical, economical and political divisions.

Further information regarding disposition of patents and benefits accruing therefrom will be given if desired.

P. S. This is a well known fact. All creations and inventions emanate from the minds of the working class.

TELEPHONY ADDS TO NEW TONE LANGUAGE

The beginnings of what is really a new language in the form of special musical tones used in operating dial telephones and in other details of modern telephony are described by Mr. P. Husta, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, of New York City, in the privately circulated "Bell Laboratories Record" of that institution.

The subscriber to a dial telephone hears when he takes down his receiver, Mr. Husta explains, a "dial tone" which really is a continuous musical note of a definite low pitch like the tone of an organ pipe. Similarly, when a called line is busy the caller hears another definite tone, consisting of a musical note of another pitch interrupted once a second. A third tone which dial subscribers have learned to recognize is the "ringing tone" which indicates that the called number is being rung by the automatic machinery. Other examples of tone signals in modern telephony are tones by which pay station operators determine when the correct coins have been dropped, the "howler tone" used to attract the subscriber's attention when a receiver has been left off the hook and other special tones used by the telephone employees themselves to test lines or to identify any line which is out of order.

All these are like "words" in a new language, recognizable by people who know this language just as words are recognizable. To these must be added many warning sounds now universally recognized, like automobile horns, locomotive whistles and the rings of telephone bells and of alarm clocks. This new tone language is capable of almost indefinite expansion by new tones just as ordinary languages are expanded by adding words made up of new combinations of vowels and consonants.

I am homesick.
Homesick for the home I never have seen,
For the land where I shall look horizontally
into the eyes of my fellows.
The land where men rise only to lift.

The land where equality leaves men to differ as they will.
The land where freedom is breathed in the air and courses in the blood.
Where there is nothing over a man between him and the sky.
Where the obligations of love are sought for as prizes,
And where they vary as the moon.
That land is my true country.
I am here by some sad cosmic mistake,
And I am homesick.—Ernest Crosby.

The law should be loved a little because it is felt to be just; feared a little because it is severe; hated a little because it is to a certain degree out of sympathy with the prevalent temper of the day; and respected because it is felt to be a necessity.—Emile Fourget.

"FORTUNE" REPLIES TO JOURNAL EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 341)

device of tying one set of pictures with another for misimpression with more disregard of journalistic ethics. The heads of the building trades' unions appear with pictures of men with jail records quite without reason, except to give the general impression that they are all tarred with the same brush.

4. On page 140, there is a picture of a happy family, a family that is as free from the trials and fret of outside influences as any family in the United States, and yet the cut lines attempt to create just the opposite impression.

5. Is it any wonder that our editorial states that the article is not about wages, in so far as the pictures and the preponderance of text drawn from the pages, 139-140-141 mentioned in the opening paragraph of Fortune's letter, are lost in the shuffle?

In regard to your Paragraph II.—The implication that your series of articles is written from the banking and banker-controlled point of view is your own implication. We stated that Fortune is the avowed spokesman of big business. This cannot be doubted. A review of back issues of your journal include celebrations of the steel corporation, the sugar industry, the Woods Newspaper Machinery corporation, the Johns Manville corporation. Such laudatory statements as the following appear in these articles:

"It (the Niagara Hudson Power Company) is admirably equipped with sources of cheap power, blessed with the good fortune of an alliance with the House of Morgan."

"The ambition of its (the Johns Manville corporation) leaders is that it shall come to sit on the bench of the substantial deliberate citizens, occupying in its own right a place analogous to that, say of the General Electric."

In regard to that avid seeker of publicity the American Telephone and Telegraph Company:

"Yet, unlike many monopolies, its popularity has steadily increased. Chief reason for this has been the wise policy of its management."

We hold no special animus against Fortune, as indicated by the fact that we quoted favorably upon your first three articles on Housing in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

In regard to your Paragraph III.—We have examined page 140 again and we can find no direct statement that the ills of the industry are placed to the credit of management. If it is there by implication, it is only implication.

In regard to your Paragraph IV.—This is answered by what we say in regard to your Paragraph II.

In regard to your Paragraph V.—It is not for us to prove that there is, no racketeering in the building trades. It is for you to prove that there is. You have evidently scraped the files of labor history and you have produced the meager record of four or five cases. We

dare take it that if there had been more, you and your investigators would have produced them. There are 29,226 local unions in the American Federation of Labor. In comparison, this is rather a meager group of exceptions upon which to hang your allegation that the American labor movement is a racketeer movement. This is again an illustration of the method used by Fortune as charged in our premise that you play up the exception for the rule.

CONTRACT DEVICE HALTS BID PEDDLING

(Continued from page 342)

own proposal under item two. Such submission by the selected general contractor shall be considered on a par with sub-bids filed with the architect by regular sub-bidders for such work, and selection shall be made as provided above in E. No such sub-bid by a general bidder will be considered, however, unless the general bidder can show, to the satisfaction of the architect, that he does customarily perform such work, and is qualified to do the character of work required by the specifications.

G. If a general bidder is unable to secure any estimate on any listed sub-bidder's work, he shall for the purpose

of the estimate enter the words "estimated cost" in place of the name of the sub-bidder, and state such amount as in his judgment is adequate. A sub-contractor for such work shall be selected as provided in E, above.

H. Form of Proposal to be used by Sub-contractors:

The undersigned proposes to furnish all the labor and/or materials required for the ----- work as specified in Section ----- of the Specifications for ----- (building) on ----- Street ----- (city) ----- (state), for ----- owner, for the sum specified below, subject to additions and deductions according to the specifications and in all respects according to the terms thereof and according to the plans, all as prepared by ----- (architect) ----- (address).

Note: The sub-bidder shall endorse the copy of his bid filed with the architect as follows: "The above proposal is being sent to the following general bidders ----- The proposal may not be used by any other general contractor without the consent of the undersigned."

The law of worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
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Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium).....	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
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Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
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Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 10, 1932

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. O.	40087 40818	59.	635101 635104	161.	12888 12900	275.	50266 50276	409.	446789 446876
1.	963805	59.	128294 128309	161.	85201 85204	276.	571527 571544	411.	62258 62282
1.	562501 563521	60.	447471 447527	163.	529523 529654	278.	410791 410796	413.	145201 145204
1.	2638 2644	62.	87301 87306	163.	12958 13010	280.	263095 263100	413.	127714 127715
1.	497988 498000	64.	81121 81153	165.	654711 654714	280.	639301 639303	416.	91124 91136
1.	132852 132855	64.	247221 247300	167.	628917 628922	281.	402120 402129	417.	279260 279278
1.	132381 132475	65.	573981 574145	169.	158101 158101	284.	198038 198039	417.	147914 147917
2.	586581 586720	66.	584441 584609	169.	673992 674000	284.	442680 442735	418.	510383 510474
3.	A-2-H, 30-36	67.	634530 634549	169.	631501 631504	285.	38954 38969	424.	49912 49924
3.	B-H, 31-35.	68.	598531 598602	173.	23358 23365	286.	639498 639500	425.	262009 262018
3.	B-J, 393-402	68.	146391 146400	174.	620171 620185	286.	634801 634807	426.	700600 700610
3.	A-3-H, 235-274	69.	532840 532846	175.	73069 73083	288.	97346 97373	428.	549585 549597
3.	A-4-H, 5718-6503	70.	659191 659197	177.	257511 257566	290.	5849 5855	431.	192978 192993
3.	A-4-H, 6601-6723	72.	958462 958468	177.	534051 534090	291.	335493 335537	434.	55884 55897
3.	C-H, 94-113.	73.	599297 599370	177.	10539 10539	292.	144050 144051	435.	398741 398800
3.	C-J, 1077-1298.	75.	647722 647727	180.	561885 561933	292.	518451 518840	437.	74020 74096
3.	D-J, 29-38.	76.	485709 485776	181.	363476 363539	293.	72093 72101	437.	66015 66018
3.	A-J, 27801-27876	77.	564325 564481	183.	261884 261900	293.	31395 31406	437.	41101 41111
3.	A-J, 28001-28028	77.	24683 24683	183.	76805 76807	296.	18796 18807	440.	46958 46968
3.	A-J, 27901-27961	79.	79454 79500	183.	635701 635714	298.	231507 231513	442.	39902 39910
3.	A-J, 23293-25596	79.	661501 661529	184.	444373 444374	300.	966877 966880	443.	680469 680487
3.	A-J, 25601-26800	80.	68974 69000	185.	484808 484866	302.	60362 60368	444.	285265 285285
3.	O-A, 1454-1626	81.	454049 454108	186.	34611 34617	305.	619000 619017	446.	633906 633913
3.	O, 17963-18380	82.	460000 460179	187.	46713 46731	306.	76588 76607	449.	24534 24547
4.	39113 39120	83.	586263 586500	188.	432487 432490	307.	680851 680861	453.	54049 54057
5.	556501 557910	83.	608251 608327	190.	35033 35066	308.	378925 378953	453.	53709 53712
6.	141105 141111	84.	455178 455250	191.	615398 615415	309.	289446 289550	454.	52325 52329
6.	332180 332250	84.	559501 559570	193.	290513 290721	309.	609755 609839	458.	46196 46200
6.	515251 515383	86.	223351 223410	193.	607501 607575	312.	84609 84659	458.	636301 636318
7.	370487 370614	86.	476495 476723	193.	5094 5094	313.	201981 201999	461.	102499 102522
7.	17085 17085	87.	7957 7958	194.	520104 520177	317.	112974 112974	464.	40887 40890
8.	540033 540088	87.	679313 679318	194.	71 71	318.	80535 80565	465.	461079 461157
9.	348631 348960	88.	447490 44805	195.	423478 423578	318.	81914 81914	466.	666332 666335
10.	20931 20945	90.	444504 444607	196.	131751 131825	319.	114568 114577	470.	84304 84321
11.	168277 168502	93.	935021 935023	197.	583811 583820	321.	58316 58325	471.	78983 78986
11.	15590 15600	94.	690699 690711	200.	209644 209727	323.	358471 358500	474.	56912 56919
11.	229131 229287	95.	558716 558731	201.	18068 18070	323.	2733 2733	477.	56911 56917
12.	801096 801115	96.	244868 244955	203.	630050 630054	325.	245810 245865	479.	670049 670073
14.	37061 37070	96.	196452 196478	204.	237356 237368	325.	599869 599873	480.	7858 7867
15.	863977 863986	99.	471318 471634	205.	174312 174324	328.	71675 71700	481.	51249 512516
16.	57963 57972	99.	126755 126755	208.	191767 191803	328.	85501 85512	483.	262760 262853
17.	569201 569720	100.	108339 108347	208.	199599 199622	329.	55672 55689	492.	537805 537904
18.	132933 132949	101.	284347 284357	209.	206980 207000	332.	351311 351369	492.	76516 76517
18.	24399 24399	103.	16154 16195	209.	600001 600009	333.	463795 463877	493.	666676 666682
18.	605251 605260	103.	312962 313770	210.	451163 451243	334.	691312 691318	494.	564751 565450
18.	483391 483750	103.	31554 31573	211.	441951 441980	335.	622686 622695	494.	226951 226955
20.	287521 287635	104.	362176 362250	211.	41861 41861	336.	636590 636608	494.	201438 201450
20.	470455 470515	104.	550501 550625	213.	45938 45971	336.	703935 703951	500.	631896 631945
21.	253665 253675	105.	350680 350742	213.	574623 574997	339.	185972 186000	500.	21323 21325
22.	63287 63330	105.	69922 69923	214.	32274 32288	340.	330460 330537	501.	123795 123805
22.	424335 424407	106.	202579 202601	214.	589669 589806	341.	283691 283704	501.	95151 95165
26.	374821 374905	106.	81968 82001	214.	45083 45083	342.	589406 589411	501.	538705 538762
26.	196164 196178	107.	630072 630095	214.	159030 159085	344.	23647 23660	504.	793696 793715
26.	477716 477981	108.	117408 117454	215.	70088 70121	345.	655639 655646	504.	429198 429220
27.	869290 869300	109.	41253 41260	217.	56175 56182	348.	329999 330000	509.	15857 15869
28.	1780 1780	110.	138765 138765	219.	455922 455929	349.	472004 472084	510.	35140 35153
28.	104463 104463	110.	496442 496500	222.	861046 861065	349.	252443 252498	514.	291561 291590
28.	475691 475693	110.	604501 604615	223.	27751 27777	350.	1071 1087	516.	82555 82569
28.	12952 12953	111.	259363 259385	223.	70757 70786	353.	434385 434405	517.	695575 695586
31.	59791 59808	113.	53908 53943	224.	549001 549048	353.	98462 98482	520.	629405 629534
32.	597112 597118	113.	27949 27950	224.	179207 179250	354.	165042 165063	520.	152481 152498
33.	63063 63067	114.	48110 48117	225.	73333 73348	355.	638041 638045	522.	359551 359592
35.	33465 33497	115.	667370 667386	226.	232991 233017	356.	653288 653290	523.	33531 33535
35.	303718 303805	116.	491491 491549	228.	62525 62674	357.	53494 53498	525.	70353 70369
36.	50601 50630	116.	37212 37215	229.	402565 402569	357.	221878 221878	526.	47223 47231
37.	458345 458374	116.	156971 157010	230.	511785 511840	363.	106311 106327	527.	29097 29100
38.	382771 383170	117.	633046 633046	232.	44087 44100	368.	638701 638702	527.	636001 636011
38.	136511 136513	119.	700270 700274	232.	637801 637808	368.	259791 259800	528.	44439 44440
38.	52807 52823	120.	318869 318884	233.	76809 76925	369.	203263 203267	529.	47763 47772
39.	16218 16219	122.	422846 422925	235.	682885 682889	370.	649588 649593	530.	615975 615989
39.	462253 462418	125.	428698 429000	237.	68646 68678	372.	48886 48900	532.	232997 233143
40.	29222 29223	125.	596251 596347	239.	678562 678562	372.	633301 633320	533.	963422 963424
40.	243336 243364	127.	857298 857309	240.	857919 857943	373.	429537 429568	535.	595524 595560
40.	591147 591374	129.	198675 198696	241.	113503 113516	377.	29437 29438	538.	77783 77794
41.	469501 469501	129.	314760 314787	243.	138948 138956	380.	666142 666151	539.	908178 908182
41.	389229 389250	130.	481245 481442	244.	704432 704435	389.	79562 79573	540.	72836 72858
42.	72678 72687	133.	440348 440371	245.	532600 532678	390.	50791 50801	544.	539280 539371
42.	629265 629282	135.	859737 859760	246.	190284 190328	396.	142579 142590	547.	84907 84918
43.	431784 431895	136.	468897 468961	247.	318142 318151	396.	372909 372910	549.	129941 129977
44.	61301 61307	136.	222390 222413	248.	29385 29390	396.	27991 27997	551.	66359 66373
45.	13068 13076	137.	215801 215808	250.	618610 618623	400.	456283 456322	555.	899243 899251
46.	259681 259910	138.	268954 268998	251.	48951 48956	401.	619264 619294	556.	339805 339832
46.	29174 29174	139.	249402 249435	252.	149925 149950	403.	602360 602367	557.	49277 49284
47.	45156 45171	141.	397581 397599	254.	43343 43350	405.	233669 233730	558.	621531 621536
48.	158739 158779	143.	301726 301722	255.	56647 56652	406.	93599 93620	560.	5343 5360
48.	324736 324750	143.	6079 6088	256.	200907 200931	406.	11406 11406	561.	394511 394690
48.	588001 588160	145.	405303 405367	256.	301081 301102	408.	400407 400408		
50.	617565 617606	145.	131691 131706	257.	60115 60147				
51.	630601 630636	146.	58549 58555	259.	443438 443490				
52.	103087 103691	150.	55338 55352	259.	5516 5517				
52.	253201 254400	151.	587481 587716	263.	620186 620204				
52.	478501 478981	152.	26586 26586	264.	39221 39229				
52.	256651 257400	153.	931828 931843	264.	78304 78306				
52.	531572 531750	154.	841958 841963	265.	263390 263399				
53.	403429 403495	155.	299801 299865	267.	60993 60997				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
561	66716	677	122917	862	80784	20	287519-520.	190	35036.
561	11762	680	144634	863	46409	36	50581-50600.	195	423526.
564	740821	680	706274	864	242926	48	588151-155.	214	580702.
566	65490	681	458233	865	457701	59	128368.	246	190310, 313, 323.
567	375324	683	80215	869	441076	62	664099-100.	271	74230.
568	448023	683	16543	870	203100	107	630081.	292	518541-542, 569.
569	21670	684	539009	873	364431	116	491490.		580.
569	404030	685	225457	874	664343	157	649918.	295	31399.
570	16192	685	603772	885	57438	214	589772-805.	308	378933, 938.
573	658841	686	177173	885	30625	324	633614, 616.	309	609759.
574	28212	686	71712	886	280828	418	159301-302.	311	441973.
574	332651	688	18684	892	637201	584	495230.	323	537039.
575	74804	694	316439	892	35687	654	2548.	336	636590, 606.
576	74133	695	58931	900	597782	728	66104-105.	345	655046.
577	33827	697	302903	902	55162	784	223652.	373	429537.
580	52583	697	135583	907	61575	885	57482.	396	27992.
583	26153	699	42115	912	190214	912	459363-399.	400	456239, 241-242.
583	616643	700	29799	912	459276	1036	157215.		244.
584	495229	701	812564	914	169846			405	233685.
584	242637	704	212688	915	75920			409	446647, 658.
585	721471	707	196154	918	22074			411	62281.
586	396197	707	6917	919	59356			426	700607, 609.
588	179825	710	653709	922	21703			443	680473-478, 481-483.
591	695881	711	514628	937	15684				
593	2934	712	368389	940	669778			479	670065.
594	619551	713	115631	948	188914			492	537896.
595	585001	713	570751	948	241789			501	538743.
595	23551	715	83411	953	36526			510	35153.
595	479930	716	322190	956	83707			520	156661.
596	440607	716	286047	958	657373			577	33832.
599	924881	716	286051	963	38752			583	61657.
600	1674	717	251156	969	634248			584	495249, 252, 279.
601	148590	717	9747	971	443161			584	242604.
601	619848	719	82836	978	74472			632	73635.
602	20741	722	16192	987	976467			648	455614.
602	616302	722	549751	991	677209			681	458245.
603	620896	723	278885	995	632116			697	302912, 135587.
607	78061	728	66096	996	197725			697	135664-665, 669.
611	143022	731	632442	996	626550			713	115680.
613	463284	732	349746	996	65101			728	66106-108.
619	630328	734	540888	1002	337825			734	540970.
623	90502	735	663264	1029	790051			819	75698.
625	445657	743	250319	1032	768216			862	80803.
629	210598	757	615646	1036	446187			865	457701-702.
630	334585	760	72387	1036	157208			953	36512.
631	945343	762	75409	1037	565611			1036	157216.
631	558751	763	635404	1047	169295			1141	241330.
632	73616	770	308615	1054	37319			1151	460016-017, 019.
632	209851	772	702355	1072	858695				
636	123691	773	77546	1086	341541				
640	334872	774	78745	1087	19612				
642	142226	784	56666	1091	40793				
644	632744	784	223653	1091	636601				
646	47455	787	916422	1095	69240				
648	149789	792	707218	1099	787741				
648	455592	794	631301	1101	341781				
649	534796	794	148954	1108	81652				
651	711248	798	954709	1118	912				
653	59515	802	675548	1118	77117				
654	2549	809	49583	1135	614243				
655	13379	811	64580	1141	241261				
656	84016	817	474624	1141	53343				
658	39432	817	127723	1141	638401				
660	430531	817	548251	1141	241291				
661	205918	819	75685	1144	81311				
664	78352	820	50595	1147	29250				
665	615137	835	80226	1147	155107				
666	65250	840	664952	1151	460010				
666	452539	842	624917	1154	629793				
669	241681	849	623574	1156	92251				
670	175891	850	746272	1156	369588				
672	676759	854	205326						
673	14077	855	4199						
676	207766	855	153313						
676	83101	857	4512						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
862	80784	80806	20	287519-520.	190	35036.			
863	46409	46427	36	50581-50600.	195	423526.			
864	242926	242972	48	588151-155.	214	580702.			
865	457701	457804	59	128368.	246	190310, 313, 323.			
869	441076	441087	62	664099-100.	271	74230.			
870	203100	203133	107	630081.	292	518541-542, 569.			
873	364431	364441	116	491490.		580.			
874	664343	664354	157	649918.	295	31399.			
885	57438	57482	214	589772-805.	308	378933, 938.			
885	30625		324	633614, 616.	309	609759.			
886	280828	280843	418	159301-302.	311	441973.			
892	637201	637212	584	495230.	323	537039.			
892	35687	35700	654	2548.	336	636590, 606.			
900	597782	597785	728	66104-105.	345	655046.			
902	55162	55189	784	223652.	373	429537.			
907	61575	61580	885	57482.	396	27992.			
912	190214	190216	912	459363-399.	400	456239, 241-242.			
912	459276	459400	1036	157215.		244.			
914	169846	169860			405	233685.			
915	75920	75925			409	446647, 658.			
918	22074	22088			411	62281.			
919	59356	59359			426	700607, 609.			
922	21703	21710			443	680473-478, 481-483.			
937	15684	15702							
940	669778	669778			479	670065.			
948	188914	188987			492	537896.			
948	241789	241790			501	538743.			
953	36526	36526			510	35153.			
956	83707	83712			520	156661.			
958	657373	657377			577	33832.			
963	38752	38763			583	61657.			
969	634248	634250			584	495249, 252, 279.			
971	443161	443164			584	242604.			
978	74472	74481			632	73635.			
987	976467	976471			648	455614.			
991	677209	677213			681	458245.			
995	632116	632133			697	302912, 135587.			
996	197725	197726			697	135664-665, 669.			
996	65101	65110			713	115680.			
1002	337825	337865			728	66106-108.			
1029	790051	790062			734	540970.			
1032	768216	768230			819	75698.			
1036	446187	446202			862	80803.			
1036	157208	157216			865	457701-702.			
1037	565611	565695			953	36512.			
1047	169295	169323			1036	157216.			
1054	37319	37326			1141	241330.			
1072	858695	858701			1151	460016-017, 019.			
1086	341541	341571							
1087	19612	19619							
1091	40793	40800							
1091	636601	636615							
1095	69240	69276							
1099	787741	787756							
1101	341781	341793							
1108	81652	81667							
1118	912								
1118	77117	77141							
1135	614243	614249							
1141	241261	241291							
1141	53343	53400							
1141	638401	638403							
1141	241291	241330							
1144	81311	81317							
1147	29250	29277							
1147	155107	155109							
1151	460010	460020							
1154	629793	629820							
1156	92251	92252							
1156	369588	369655							

MISSING	
11-168474-496,	498-501.
11-229126-130.	

VOID	
1-562540, 563339,	132472.
2-586691,	
3-A-4-H, 5754, 5756,	
6020, 6054, 6070-	
6071, 6107, 6163,	
6284, 6472,	
3-C-J, 1084, 1122,	
1136, 1152, 1196,	
3-A-J, 23295, 23299,	
23306, 23372,	
23410, 23624,	
23694, 23730,	
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23824, 23915,	
24028, 24246,	
24345, 24360,	
24637, 24655,	
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25000, 25159,	
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25497, 26315,	
26506,	
3-O-A, 1515, 1582,	
3-O, 18026-18027,	
18081, 18091,	
18098, 18185,	
18245, 18272,	
18297, 18336,	
9-348607,	
11-168319, 422, 440,	
18-132941, 483575,	
26-374831-840,	
35-33469, 33470,	
303741,	
38-382897,	
40-243361, 591150,	
43-431895,	
48-588016, 150, 159-	
160,	
48-158765, 324747,	
59-128327,	
64-247276,	
65-574009, 033,	
73-599324,	
83-586469-470,	
95-558718,	
98-255826,	
104-560526,	
110-604576,	
116-156941-950,	
130-481294, 302, 304,	
156-57183,	
177-534052,	

PUBLIC WORKS SHOWN TO USE GREAT MAN-POWER

(Continued from page 345)

plies equally to all types of highway work, including steel bridge superstructures, although the recipients and the process of distribution differs. Concrete highways were selected for intensive study only because they represent typical conditions which apply on other types of highway construction.

"With an authoritative analysis to prove that 85 cents out of every highway dollar goes to wages and salaries back along the line of production as well as on the job, an unanswerable argument can be presented in favor of increasing expenditures for highways to relieve unemployment. It would appear that the cost of such distribution compares more or less favorably with the distribution costs of charity funds for which the public receives no permanent addition to the national wealth.

"Furthermore it appears that a much larger percentage of the dollar spent in construction goes to wages than is the case in our general business structure. According to an analysis of national wage and ownership incomes made by Business Week, 58 per cent of each dollar expended, exclusive of civil and fiduciary disbursements, goes to wages and salaries while 42 per cent is absorbed as business income. It seems clear, therefore, that a dollar spent in construction creates more employment and has a greater effect on increasing wages and buying power than a dollar spent in any other way."

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 354)

The veterans, eight or ten thousand of them, came here to ask for their "back pay." They didn't get it. The bankers' demand to balance the budget

was too strong. Now the veterans are staying in Washington. They don't know what else to do. They have no jobs to go to. Many of them have no homes any more. Here, they get fed, and they have buddies to talk to. They are like the destitute population of Rome, who were given bread and circuses by their corrupt emperor. The Bonus Army seem like men in a fog of bewilderment. They were not asking for relief for the jobless; what they wanted was the bonus, which would go to hungry and well-fed alike. The government funds should not be poured out for well-fed men—though they have been, many and many a time, and not long since, either. When are the workers and farmers and the deflated middle class going to ask for their "back pay?" When are we housewives going to give Uncle Sam our help to straighten out his muddled housekeeping? Let's do it by making our votes indicate our wishes.

A MAGAZINE IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY IT KEEPS



Besides contributions from all important labor leaders and writers of the United States and Canada, the Electrical Workers Journal has published contributions and art work from the following notable men and women:



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Elizabeth M. Morrissey
William Haber
Lewis L. Lorwin
Margaret D. Meyer
Sumner H. Slichter
Ethelbert Stewart
Arthur E. Suffern
Geo. S. Mitchell
Lewis Corey

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Gerrit A. Beneker
Waldemar Rannus
Max Kalish
Harry B. Fisher
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Gordon Samstag
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H. K. Olmsted
Geo. K. Burgess
M. G. Lloyd



ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



CREDIT Inflation, carried merely to the extent of undoing the deflation of the past three years, would automatically relieve all debtors—all farmers and householders struggling hopelessly under mortgage indebtedness and all corporations equally hopeless under bonded indebtedness—of the unjust and intolerable part of their debt burdens, now fully eighty billions, which have been heaped upon them by price deflation. Such a course, moreover, would avert labor troubles by automatically reducing real wages without reducing dollar wages. It would bring money out of hoarding, without the ballyhoo campaigns which, as any psychologist might have predicted, have done more harm than good. It would restore the values of bank assets and thereby virtually put a stop, for the time being, to bank failures. It would increase the volume of production to the value of at least twenty billions a year, thus providing the real wealth out of which all debts and all taxes are paid, in so far as they ever are paid. On the other hand, without controlled counter-deflation, we face the certainty of widespread repudiation of debts, with incalculable resultant losses, material and moral. We face, in addition, the possibility of some kind of constructive radical action. The stand-patters are the best friends of Bolshevism.

WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER,
Economist,
Before Taylor Society.